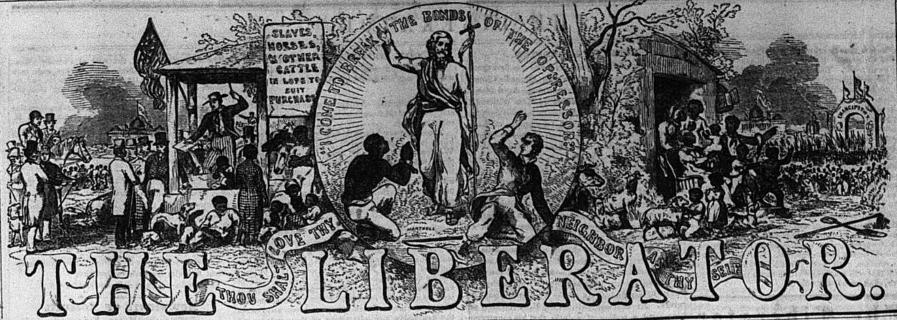
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nala and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auof receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Turreial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis FAIR DELYS, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Stoll Patters. [This Committee is responsible of the financial economy of the paper-not for



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WH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, March 15, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

TOL. XXII. NO. 18.

actuac of Oppression.

LATER PROM THE 'SOLDIER OF POR-

Prix Sin :--We are fast getting rid of Free Soil-arts Presidential element in the North. Can we thope for a better feeling South? The contro-

encen Southern Democrats on their former

agon abstract principles will give our ene-

de again, as in 1848, and let them conquer.

South may hold the next election an its limits, appeared in the Compromises will secure it. A det on that point may defeat us.

A det on that point may defeat us.

A least to call your friendly attention to a permanter. I perceive, that in a speech of Mr. and, the Free Sul-member from Massachusetts,

reported as having attempted to justify his own on to notionality by alleging that all Democrats

eif, and to prove it, quoted an isolated part of

tion, which, as Chairman of a Committee,

seation, which, as Chairman of a Committee, I flore directed to report in a Massachusetts Con-ron, Mr. Cshell, of Florids, asked if the Mr. Set quoted from was the Chairman of the Na-of Democratic Committee—to which Mr. Ran-lessered in the affirmative—What is called a

inter Democrat.' Now I cannot give Rantoul

he best fee of my professional life for half an hour

maser him on that floor, and expose the false con-

vertte know of you and my friends at Washington is.

restriction of you and my friends at Washington is, soler it made any false impression such as to reque any notice from me. He has distonedly send upon a part of a resolution which expressed an abend sendiment as common to the North, and sup-

possed the conclusion, which repudiated it as a po-ficiel test. Probably no man in New England has writtener spoken more distinctly or uniformly in de-

e; and yet the independent men who stand up

perally by the South, indiscriminately classed

at the North against fanaticism in all its forms ar

wit these who pander for home popularity to the ab-eliten parts, and thus gain more than their own par-

vote. My whole political course stamps Ran-

his a political lie passed over the wires that truth near overtakes it. While I was sitting as a mag-

istate trying the rioters who rescued a fugitive slave

in Boston, Mr. Rantoul was trying to rescue another by volunteering as a 'higher law' advocate, and de-

nying in court the constitution slity of the Fugitive Law. By this means be got to Congress, and there

he attempts to brand others as being as bad as himself. The South too readily seize upon this, especially Whigs, like Mr. Cabell, and thus, by listen-

ing to and encouraging the imputation, injure the national reputation of those who stand by the Con-

station and compromise at home, while the traitors are encouraged abroad. This injustice of a portion of the South-I mean the Whigs-is a fruitful

Audre of abelitionism at the North.

Audre volumes of like speeches and writings of

nine ever since abolitionism became political, I send

my identity. I have had but one appinion on this sub-jet since it became political. In 1840 I traced po-

lified abolitionionism to the Hartford Convention in 1814. In 1814, on the 4th of July, I made the first

speech that was uttered in Massachusetts in favor of the american of Texas, and therein strongly con-denied anti-slavery disunion. In 1846 I reported

denined anti-slavery distantion. In 1846 I reported and carried the following resolution in the Massachu-tets State Democratic Convention, September 16:—

Resolved. That we hold to the integrity of the

tion as established by the Constitution, and there-er as deprecase, as disunion in its worst form, the at-mated any party or class of men to stigmatize and anunce one portion of the Union for its domestic establish, with which the Constitution does not in-

brere, and of the propriety of which each State is its

This has always been my political action whenev-

I could bring at to bear upon this sectional, dis-

tion issue—abolitionism.
Atour last Convention, after Mr. Rantonl had

resecret to the Free Soil party and opposed the feptive Law, and when the attempt was made by the und others to abolitionize the Democratic party,

In some as Chairman of the Committee on that subject, and the Convention carried through these resistances, August 20, 1851:—

This was the position which the 'Hunker' Demo-

This was the position which the 'Hunker' Demo-cials, as Mr. Rantoul calls them, occupied when, as a represents, they were within one step as near freezilism as he was when he joined the Free Soil part, and in his Lynn speech, April 34, 1851, (when free Soilers nominated him for Congres,) declared as his creed that 'the Fugitive Slave Law is unjust, acconditional, in derogation of the fundamental actions of free government, and quark to be speedi-

Northern and Southern Democrats.

ferce of the South, under the Constitution,

two he has attempted to fasten on me and the mi Democrats of Massachusetts. But what I

whe has the floor, and I have not. I would give

Testchusetts were nearly as much Free Soilers

hold the next election in its hands.

TUNE'

or strongest hopes of triumph.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

the constitutional men of the North in the false po-sition where he stands, or as anywhere near him, in his pretended doctrine of State rights.

This doctrine, artfully used by Mr. Rantoul to abolitionize Northern Democ ats, and obfuscate the South with a notion of his wira State rightsiam, he has perverted from Calhoun, by assuming that the best way of protecting the State rights of the South, in reclaiming their fugitives, is to tie up the hands of Congress in enforcing the Constitu-tion! This new 'State rights' leaves it to abolition States to put an end to all Southern State rights States to put an end to all Southern State rights n the restitution of the fugitives, which the titution guaranties to them. By the same rule, we leave it to the States to enforce the reveshould leave it to the States to enforce the reve-nue and other laws of the Union, or let them alone, at their option. And this brings us back to the old Confederation. Why, the South would never have made the Union but for this guaranty for their rights of property; and now they are to be told that 'State rights' mean that this guaran-ty is to be enforced or let alone, at the white of he free States, with such agitators as Rantoul, Hale and Sumner to stimulate them to resist all laws, State or national, to restore fugitives to their claimants. Surely, the South cannot consent even to seem to co-operate with Northern agitators by

adopting this abolition construction of State rights and the Constitution.

And yet the only way to avoid such an inference is to recognize the binding efficacy of the com-promise resolutions of the last Congress, and there-by sustain the laws necessary to a faithful enforcenent of the Fugitive Law, and put an end to furment of the Fagitive Law, and put an end to lurment of the Fagitive Law, and put an end to lurther slave agitation in Congress. Let us get rid
of this disturbing cause of sectional strife, North
and South, by leaving it where the Constitution and
the sovereign police of the States placed it, and the
the sovereign police of the States placed it, and the
Democratic party will be invincible, and the Union
Democratic party will be invincible, and the Union

perpetual. Very truly yours,

B. F. HALLETT. To Hon. GEO. W. THOMPSON, M. C., Virginia.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

The Washington Union, in a long article, exulting over the recent adoption of the Compromise Resolu-tion in the U.S. House of Representatives, says—

'Mr. Hillyer's resolution simply affirms the finality Mr. Hillyer's resolution simply affirms the finality of the Compromise. Had that resolution depended on the vote of the Northern Whigs alone, it would have been roted down, 27 to 10—that is, by a majority of almost three to one! Such is the support which the policy of President Fillmore, on the secional issues, receives from the Whig party of the

con the Address of the State Committee, prepared or me as Chairman, in 1848. These are my delib-rate opinions of Free Softism, and of the union of

Selections.

ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

Extracts from an 'Address of the Executive Com ittee of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society to the Abolitionists of the State of New York '-

The fourth proposition of our Constitution expresses the two fold idea, that slaveholding cannot presses the two fold idea, that slaveholding cannot possibly be sanctioned by the divine law, nor made legal by any human g.vernments, constitutions, statutes, or judicial decisions.

The first claim of this declaration is only another

Resolved, That the Démocratic party is pre-emimenty national, anti-sectional, and for the Union as a
whole Union—that it has always sustained, and can
eaty regain its supremary in the Union by adhering
to so an gien and measures, reposing on its fundamintal principles of excluding all tests marked by
serious lines, South or North, East or West, and by
leving to the sound sense of the people of each State
and Terrinary their domestic policy and institutions.
Resolved, That the Democratic party of this
Commonwealth fully and unreservedly adopts the resduring of the National Democratic Convention at
la lineare in 1848, as the only true Democratic creed.
Resolved, That the Baltimore platform covers, and
van mended to embrace, the whole question of slave
stration in Congress, and therefore we go for a faithful execution of, and acquie-cence in, all the Compromas arranges settled by the fast Congress.

This was the position which the 'Hunker' Democent in the sight of God, or otherwise than morally wrong. Though some, even among religious teachers, appear so blind as to overlook this, and argue as if they believe otherwise; we assume that the moral sense and the common sense of most men teach them.

where the Democratic party of this manuscript day and unarescreed shops the result of the National Democratic results of and creed that 'the Fugitive Slave Law is unjust, inconstitutional, in derogation of the fundamental mations of free government, and ought to be speeding and forever repealed." And yet Mr. Cabell, a Southern White, pretends he can see no difference between Mr. Runtoul and Mr. Hallett.

At the Convention in 1849, which was the most discult trial we ever had to keep out abolitionism, because our Democrats were smarting under the defeat of Gen. Cass by Gen. Taylor.) and when the Biraburners of New York were overrunning to the test was put to abolitionize our party, by making anti-slavery one of its elements. This was successfully resisted, and the Free Soilers were put fown in that Convention, which Mr. Rantoul mispreprisents as favoring Free-soilism; and it was residual not be made a national party test. This was the Conclusion of that very resolution of which Mr. Rantoul quoted half and left out the negation of Pre-soilism as a party test.

I date say that I am troubling see saith.

tion I have been honored with as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, I do not want my friends to be misled, whatever my enemics may choose to say behind my back.

If Mr. Cabell, though a Southern Whig, really desires to strengthen the Northern sentiment for Union and the constitutional rights of the South, be common law, the maxims by which Courts. Senates, will not take satisfaction, on reflection, upon having co-operated with Mr. Rantoni, in his coarse seneral exting Southern dirt, and in his attempt to place the constitutional men of the North in the false position where he stands, or as anywhere near him, in his pretended doctrine of State rights.

Order to this, there is nothing wanting but that the impudent fiction of legalized is to the American colonies was carried on. This was the chiefly relied upon, by the traders and plantacters, in the fence of their vested rights. But William Parliament, that the act was a light the false upon, by the traders and plantacters, in the fence of their vested rights. But William Parliament, that the act was a light the false parliament, that the act was a light the false upon, by the traders and plantacters, in the chiefly the clamtacter and plantacters, in the fence of their vested rights. But William Parliament, that the act was a light the false without the spirit of the American Colonies was carried on. This was carried on. This was carried on.

If also A dividual the chiefly the false without the spirit of the Souther

'Statutes against fundamental morality are void.' -JUDGE McLEAN.
'All laws derive their force from the laws of na

ture, and those that do not, are accounted as No

LAWS '= FORTESCUE.

'If it be found that a former decision is manifestly absurd and unjust, it is declared not that such a entence was BAD law, but that it is NOT LAW. difference is to be observed between popular lan-guage, and scientific legal language. In popular language, we speak of good laws and bad laws.— The Bible, which generally uses the popular lan-It remains true that, strictly and philosophi cally speaking, there is no law contrary to equity.'-BLACKSTONE. · When an act of Parliament is against common

right or reason, or repugnant, or impossible to be performed, the Common Law will control it, and adjudge such acts to be void .- COKE.

It is commonly laid down, that Acts of Parliament, contrary to reason, are void. BLACKSTONE.

'Au act of Parliament may be void from its first creation, as an act against natural equity.'-Hobert The law of nature, being co-eval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God Immell, is, of course, superior in obligation to any other. It is binding, all over the globe, in all countries and at all times. No hu-man laws have any validity, if contrary to this, and such of them as are valid derive all their force, inediately or immediately, from this original.'-Foates-

of justice.'—CICERO.

'Against these' (i. e. equity and justice) 'there is no proscription, OR STATUTE, or usage, and should any be enseted, THEY WOULD NOT BE STATUTES, but only corrupt customs.'—Da. H. STEEL The reasonableness of law is the soul of law.

-JENKS.

'The right of the case is the law of the case.'-Several Jurists.

* Where the foundation is weak, the structure falls.

What is invalid from the beginning, cannot be made valid by length of time.'—Noves.

Of law, no less can be acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power.'—Hooker.
'Those rights which God and nature have estab-

vote of the Northern Democrats alone, it would have been sustained by a majority of 36 to 20—that is, by almost the to one? direct sustained by a majority of 30 to 20—that is, by aid of human laws to be more effectually vested in EVERY MAN than they are, neither do they ac-These facts give a distinct and final answer to the question—Which of the two great parties of the quire any additional strength, when declared by quire any additional strength. On the contrary, NO HUMAN LEGISLATION has power to abridge to deston them unless the owner humself shall conor destroy them, unless the owner himself shall com-mit some act that amounts to a forfeiture."—BLACK-

The law, therefore, which supports SLAVERY, 'The law, therefore, which supports SLAVERT, most necessarily be condemned as cruel, for every feeling of human nature advocates liberty. Slavery is introduced through human wickedness, but God advocates liberty, by the nature which he has given

to man,'-Ib.
Such is the Common Law of England and America, recognized in the courts of both nations. In its own nature it is paramount to all statute or other written law. This is the essence of its authority. This is its use. Not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it at all.

What then becomes of legalized slavery? There

is none, and there can be none, so long as the na-ture of law and the nature of man remain. The tites, or judicial decisions.

The first claim of this declaration is only another form of the first proposition in the series, and accordingly enters into the creed of the Anti-Slavery Societies previously established. Yet wethink it closely connected with the second clause, in respect to which there will be doubt. On this point, therefore, we wish our sentiments, and the reasons they rest upon, to be clearly uncerstood.

When we say that slaveholding cannot be legalized, we mean to express something besides the truism that homan governments, constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions cannot make slaveholding innocent in the sight of God, or otherwise than morally wrong. Though some, even among religious teachers, appear so blind as to overlook this, and argue as if they believe otherwise; we assume that the moral

ers, appear so blind as to overlook this, and argue as if they believe otherwise; we assume that the moral sense and the common sense of most men teach them better. And certainly, it is not a point that needs discussion among the friends of the enslaved.

In affirming the illegality or unlawfulness of slaveholding, we mean to say that it is illegal and unlawfolding, we mean to say that it is illegal and unlawfolding, we mean to say the laws of man, as well as by the laws of man, as well as by the laws of this country, as well as by the laws of other countries. We mean to say by the laws of other countries. We mean to say by the laws of other countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries the mean to say the laws of the countries. We mean to say the laws of the countries that the moral would be no earthly remedy.

Thus, the illegality of Slavery, and the incompeters of all luman legislation to legalize it, are truths which lie at the basis of all civil governments and are identified with the security of possession as well as the security of person. To concede the possibility of Slavery, is to deny the possibility of Slavery is concerned, we say that it is illegal and unlawfulness of slavery and the incompeter truths which lie at the basis of all civil governments and are identified with the security of possession as and are identified with the security of possession as and are identified with the security of possession as and are identified with the security of possession as and are identified with the security of slavery, and the incompeter truths which lie at the basis of all civil governments and are identified with the security of Slavery, and the incompeter truths which lie at the basis of all civil governments and are identified with the security of Slavery, and the incompeter truths which lie a

railed for years,—or, perhaps, in some cases, an en-tire generation,—before any statutes on the subject were enacted? And how was it legalized, when even the tardy legislation only presumed the previous ex-istence of Slivery, and attempted to regulate, not stablish it, or eyen defining who were or who were ot alayes?

not slaves?

Was slavery legalized in Georgia, by the intro-lection of slaves, in direct violation and defiance of heir own colonial legislation, and charter forbidding

Was it legalized by the decision of Lord Mans field, of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of James Somerset, in 1772, proclaiming that there James Somerset, in 1772, proclaiming that there had never been any legal slavery under the common law and Constitution of Greet Britain?

Was it legalized by the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States, July 4, 1776, 'that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creater with contain inclineable stables.

Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which

was it legalized by the Articles of Confedera-tion, that contained not a syllable concerning it?

Was it reated by the Federal Constitution ordained by 'the people of the United States,' to 'es-tablish justice,' to 'secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, to 'guarantee in every State in this Union a republican form of government, 'to secure for each one of them the benefits of ment, 'to secure for each one of them the benefits of the writ of Hubeas Corpus,' and to provide that 'no person, shall be deprived of liberty, without due pro-cess of law,' which, (according to Judge Story, sus-tained by Lord Coke,) means 'the lawful judgment of his peers, 'due presentment or indictment, and being brought in to answer thereto,' the right of trial, according to process and proceedings of Cost-

there is not a shadow of legality in American Slavery. The late John C. Calhoun once betrayed his consciousness of the fact. And by Mr. Mason, of very. The late John C. Calhoun once betrayed his consciousness of the fact. And by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, it was avowed in the Senate, during the pendency of the Fugitive Slave Bill. He objected to the provision to amend by providing for a trial by Kentucky, Cabell of Florida, and Clingman of North pendency of the right of the providing for a trial by jury, that it would carry with it a trial of the whole right; 'and a trial of the right to service,' said Mr. Mason, 'will be gone into, according to all the forms of the court, in determining upon any other fact.' He added—the 'evidence will have to be

fact.' He added—the 'evidence will have to be brought by the claimant to show that slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive absconded.' He said further: 'It is impossible to comply with the requisition, for NO SUCH LAW CAN BE PRODUCED. I apprehend, in any of the States.' Another member of Congress, in a letter to his constituents, concerning the debate, made a simdar statement.

Thus openly was it preclaimed in the Senate, by a slaveholder, and no one dissenting, that the legality of slavery cannot endure the scrutiny of regular judicial investigation; that, in fact, 'no such law can be produced in any of the slave States'!

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE.

It is clear that the ever changing forms of aggression which the slave power puts forth, require corresponding varieties of effort to meet them.—
While it is true that the simplest elements of antislavery truth are needed in regions of the State that have been but imperfectly reached, as well as by a using and just risen generation, too young to have been well instructed under the agencies first intro-duced; (and this work is sufficient to justify us, in organizing;) it is also true that among the more ad-vanced and intelligent portions of the community. the problems that once puzzled the most sagacious, have become so simple that few are perplexed by them; and what they now need is, that the few re-

maining ones receive proper attention.

It is, at bottom, a moral controversy in which w are engaged; and for fifteen years past, one delu sion after another has been dispelled; one falsehood fter another nailed to the counter; one sophistry after another nailed to the counter; one sophistry after another stripped naked; one pretension after another, silenced; one long cherished error after another driven from the field. What remains, (so far as the verdict of candid and thinking men is conerned,) is, that a few more subterfuges and hiding-laces be searched out and grappled with by the ame armor of truth, with which kindred errors had

saine armor of truth, with which kindred errors had been vanquished already.

It is morally wrong to apologize for slaveholding, to vote for slaveholders, or their apologists, or for those who will not use their powers for the abolition of sla-very. If slaveholding be essentially criminal, it admits no apology. And, to vote for slaveholders, their apologists, or those who will not yield their powers for the abolition of slavery, is equivalent to voting for

slavery.
It is morally wrong to support religious teache who apologize for slaveholding, or who neglect to bear testimony against it. The religious teacher who apologizes for a prevailing crime, or who ne-glects to bear testimony against it, ought not to be sustained in his office. To do this, is to render the most effectual support to the crime. Without the support of religious teachers and churches, (according to Albert Birnes,) the slave system could not stand. To support them, therefore, is to be responsible.

sible for its continuance.

To refuse voting for a slaveholder, or a supporter of slavery to fill a civil office, and yet at the same time support a religious teacher who either apologizes for support a religious teacher who either apologizes for slaveholding, or who will not wield his appropriate powers against it, as the states nan is required to do, is to set up a higher moral standard in the Senate than in the pulpit; it is to demand that the politics of your candidate be purer than the religion of your minister, nay, purer than your own. It is to do all in your power to bring the office of religious teacher into contempt, and make it the engine of corruption, while you nevertheless contribute to its continuance. This you can have no moral right to do.—You cannot do it, and remain true to the slave, or to you cannot do it, and remain true to the slave, or to your country, or to your God. Should the sun of American liberty and civilization and Christianity go down in a sea of blood, or suffer an eclipse from an age of Atheism and Anarchy, the supporters of presisavery or pretendedly neutral ministers must answer for it at the bar of God.

For it at the bar of God.

Experiment has now fully tested the impracticability of maintaining a trust-worthy political organization against elavery, while its leading members, or any large portion of them, sustain teachers of religion who discountenance their efforts. It is only the experiment of past ages repeated over again, with the same results; the experiment of continents!

Europe, in our own day; the experiment of France, experiment of Experiment of Experiment of Experiment of Experiment of Ex

liam Pitt declared, in Parliament, that the act was a prohibition of the slave trade. The statute was thoroughly scrutinized, the slave party in Parliament silenced, and from that day the slave trade was doomed.

Was American Slavery legalized by colonial legislation, in direct violation of colonial charters, which required that their legislation should be conformed to the English common law? Was it legalized by colonial legislation, when the practice prevailed for years,—or, perhaps, in some cases, an environment of the slave trade was doomed.

In saying all this, we are far from insimuating aught against the true ministry of Christ, who proclaimed the gospel of deliverance to the poor. The usefulness of such a ministry is best seen in the conformed to the English common law? Was it legalized by colonial legislation, when the practice prevailed for years,—or, perhaps, in some cases, an en-

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS .- The adjourned with Condensistance of the Whig members of Con-gress was holden at Washington Tuesday evening, We Mangum of North Carolina presiding. We have Mr. Mangum of North Carolina presiding. only a telegraphic report of the proceedings, from which we make up the following:—

Among those present were Senstors Smith of Connecticut, Fish and Seward of New York, Mr. Wade, the Free Soil Senator from Ohio, and Messrs. owler of Massachusetts, Briggs, Brooks and Hawe Fowler of Massachusetts, Briggs, Brooks and Hawes of New York, Stanly, of North Carolina, Gentry, of Tennessec, Landry, of Louisiana, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky. The attendance was rather thin. The Caucus fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and the 17th of June as the time, for holding the Whig

National Convention.

After an excited discussion, Mr. Marshall of Kenucky offered the original Whig Caucus resolutions.

Mr. Stanly objected to them as out of order.

The Chairman sustained the objection. After a discussion, principally by Messrs. Marshall and Stanly, the decision of the Chair was sustained—

yeas 46, nays 18.

Mr. Marshall said as the Chair had decided the Compromise principles of the Whig administration out of order, this was no place for Whigs to remain;

and he then withdrew.

Those voting in the negative against the decision were Southern men, except Stanly of North Caro-lina, Morchead and Cullom of Tennessee, and two Kentuckinns. Among the affirmatives were Fowler of Massachusetts, Wade of Ohio, Campbell of Ohio, and Sackett, Schoolcraft of New York, and others.

in his peers, 'due presentment or maictment, and eing brought in to answer thereto,' the right of min, according to process and proceedings of Control, according to the would make one more effort to save the united Whig party, and offered a resolution, in substance, that in fixing the time and place, the Whigs did not commit themselves, unless the Compromises were found to the process of the

Carolina, participated.

Mr. Outlaw wished to be understood—if the Com-

Mr. Outlaw wished to be understood—if the Com-promise resolutions were thrust out of the Whig Caucus, it was thrusting him out, and the Whigs whom he represented—and then he withdrew. Mr. Moore of Louisiana, said such action ruled the Southern Whigs out of the Caucus—and then he and

his colleague, Mr. Lundry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke of Mississippi, would like to know, before he went to the Whig National Convention, what

ompany he was to keep—he then left.

Mr. Strouthe: said the Whigs of Virginia had, in

substance, instructed him to leave the Caucus when the Compromise was thrown out—left.

Mr. Campbell said the previous decision of the

Chair caused many Southern Whigs to be absent tonight; he and others came, hoping for the reverse of such a decision; the confirmation of the decision would leave the Caucus with only the Northern men, and 8 to 10 Southern Whigs. He left with Senator Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, after some few

memrks, left also.

Messrs. Williams and Gentry of Tennessee, made some indignant remarks, and of the Tennessee Delegation, there were in the Chamber only Cullom and Iones.

The greatest excitement prevailed at this seces

sion, and there remained, from the South, only part of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee; all the other Southern states are wholly unrepresented; in-deed, it has become almost exclusively a Northern Mr. Morehead of North Carolina said he staved

Mr. Morehead of North Carolina said he stayed behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for the Compromise.

Mr. Dockery of North Carolina endorsed his coleague to the fullest extent.

Mr. Cullom said no man could hope to carry Ten-

nessee, unless for the Compromise.
On the motion of Mr. Sackett of New York, the On the motion of Mr. Sackett of New York, the time and place were fixed—upon a division between Baltimore and Pittsburgh—the former received 31, the latter 18—showing but 49 present after the Southern members had left.

Mr. Stanly defined his position at length. Unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate could receive the Southern vote.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. Brooks of New York, Stanly of North Carolina, and

Truman Smith, and the caucus separated amidst great excitement, near midnight.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said he anticipated a manifesto from the retiring Southern Whigs, and in that case he desired authority to re-

convene the caucus. Authority was given.

The result seems to indicate a sectional division in the Whig party. Such men as John Bell of Ten-

nossee, Senators Dawson and Berrien of Georgia, Grier of Missouri, Bidger of North Carolina, Pratt and Pearce of Missouri, Bidger of North Carolina, Pratt and Pearce of Miryland, with all the Maryland Representatives and other prominent members, absented themselves in consequence of the pre-announced decision of the Chair. cision of the Chair.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF SLAVES. The 'Report of the South Carolina Methodis

The 'Report of the South Carolina Methodist Conference' on Missionary operations among the slaves, states the following facts:—In 1830, the contributions for the religious instruction of slaves amounted to only \$261.33; now it is \$17,713.76! The report says that 'a vast change has been induced upon the entire Southern mind, and the general condition of the slaves has every where incalculably improved.' This is what we have always said. Some

proved.' This is what we have always said. Some croskers will have it that the condition of the slaves has been growing more and more debased and hopeless. It is not true, unless all facts are fancies.

The King of Prussia has recognized the independence of Liberia, as Great Britain, France and Belgium had done before. Well and forcibly does the Colonization Herald ask—'Why is it that our own Government has not acted on this important subject? The founders and officers of the young African Commonwealth have gone out of our midst, they have modelled their laws and institutions after those of the country they left, and yet the mother still virtually refuses to acknowledge her loving and dutiful child!'—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

Springfield, Mass., is a city, the charter grant od by the Legislature having been accepted.

CONGRESS.

WHOLE NO. 1112.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS, A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes I it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAM.

In the House, Colonel Polk, of Tennessee, in the course of a speech in reply to Mr. Brown of Mississippi, gave a side blow to Mr. Rantonl, who defended himself in a dignified manner. The passage vas as follows:-

Mr. Polk said, the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown.) in answer to a question yesterday, said, that on the great issues which unite him and the gen-tleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Rantoul,) they act together now. I wish to know whether the gentle-man stands at this hour shoulder to shoulder with the man stands at this non-resonance man from Massichusetta, who would steal a negro if he had a chance. [Sensation.] I say this with the full responsibility which follows it. I wish to state the reason for my opinion. The records of the country furnish it, and the speeches of the gentlefrom Massachusetts read so, and therefore I man from Massacqueetts read to ask the gentle-man from Mississippi, who eats a coal of fire, and drinks a quart of water to put it out, whether he does not stand in a sweet embrace with the gentle-

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi.—I said yesterday, and I repeat to-day, that on the old Democratic issues, I do recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts. the slavery question, the gentleman from Tennessee knows perfectly well I do not.

knows perfectly well I do not.

Mr. Polk.—The gentleman says he does not coacesee with him; but why not vote together on a question which agitates, and is calling obt, if you like, the strength of the party?

Mr. Rantoul.—I wish to interrupt the gentleman.

not because it is necessary on my own account, but because it is right that the House should not be misinformed as to the historical facts relative to parties or measures of this House. I therefore wish to ask the gentleman to produce the records to sustain the

Mr. Polk.—What's that question?
Mr. Rantoul.—I understand the gentleman to say I stand on the record in a bad condition.
Mr. Polk.—If the gentleman claims to be a Demo-

crat, I will not act in the same fold with him. He claims to be a Free Soiler, and I believe any man who prostitutes himself to the miserable sympathies of the abolitionist, will steal a negro.

Mr. Rantoul.—I will not notice the last remark.

Mr. Rantoni.—I will not notice the other Mr. Polk.—Of course not.
Mr. Rantoni.—I will, however, notice the other statement. He says I stand here, chosen by the Free Soilers. Now, I was nominated unanimously by the old line Democracy of my district in the fullest cancus held for many years. I came here first nom-inated by a convention of delegates; secondly, by a mass convention, to which all the Democrats were mass convention, to which all the Democrats were invited. In the next place, I never accepted the nomination from the Free Soil party in my life. The Free Soil party, however, voted for me, and I was happy to receive their vote.

Mr. Polk.-Oh, yes, a negro would have been

thankful for that.

Mr. Rantoul.—I say to the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other gentleman who may choose to say that he will have no fellowship with me, that it is a matter for his own option, it is for him to decide whether he will act in the same party; but if he de-cides that he shall not, it is for him to step out of the Demogratic party, for I shall not do so.

Mr. Polk.—He will not be permitted to step out.

ut will be ordered out. (Laughter.) Mr. Fowler here sprung a question of order. Mr. Polk knowing the Reverend gentleman to

have been in the service of God for a long time, atoned for the digression. There was a good deal of excitement over the Hall, but no fisticues

Mr. Neighbors, by permission from Mr. Poik, was permitted to ask a question to bring out the whole truth. He said my colleague remarks that, on the old issues of the democratic party, he and the gentleman from Massachusetts stand together; now I desire to ask my colleague if one of the old issues of the democratic party does not require strict observance of the constitution guaranteeing to the people of the South the right to capture their slaves when they get into the free States? Is not that the creed of the democratic party?

The Speaker said he must arrest the course of debate. It was out of order, unless by unanimous

lebate. It was out of order, unless by unanic Mr. Fowler insisted upon his point of order. Cries

forder, order.

Mr. Rantoul, The gentleman from Mississippi,

Mr. Neighbors, inquired whether there is not in the constitution a clause which provides for the delivery of fugitive slaves. I desire to answer this

question.

The Speaker again interrupted to prevent this course of debate. He repeated it could not go on without the unanimous consent of the House.—
(Cries of agreed, agreed. Great confusion. Calls

Mr. Houston.—I object.
Mr. Brown.—I have but one remark to make. Was t in order for my colleague to ask a question, and not for me to answer it?

Does the gentleman cast an impu-The Speaker.—Does the gentleman cast an impu-

ation upon the chair? (Sensation.)

Mr. Brown.—I merely meant to refer to the fact as

was. Speaker.—Then the gentlemen is out of order,

Speaker.—Then the gentlemen is out of order,
Mr. Polk.—I am willing for the gentlemm to
answer the question. Come along.
The Speaker said that this course of debate wa
out of order, whatever might be the opinion of the
gentleman from Miss.
Several gentlemen made motions and raised questioms of order. The excitement seemed to be on the
increase, when Mr. Polk said that as he wanted harmony in the House, he would forego making his
speech, and concluded by moving to lay the whole
subject of printing on the table.

On a subsequent day, the House went into Commit tree of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Rantoul.—I beg leave to make a personal

explanation.

Mr. Stanly.—If we open the door to this, we will be out at sea, with nothing particular before us,

Mr. Rantoul.—It will only take a minute or two.

Mr. Stanly.—I can't consent, for somebody will

ant to reply.

Mr. Rantoul.—I will not reflect upon any body.

Mr. Kantoul.—I will not renect upon any body.

Mr. Stanly.—Then publish what you have got
to say in the newspapers. It is a great abuse to
bring such things here, and reply to out side proceedings. I must object to the ground of public

AMERICAN WOMAN WHIPPING.—A free colored woman was committed to Jail at Richmond, Va. and condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes, on the 5th inst. The crime alleged was that of being found without papers, and while under recogn zance to appear and answer a charge of assaulting Elizabeth King, she undertook to make her escape from the

city attired as a man.
(Haynan had better come to this country where woman-whipping is highly respectable, and no doubt pays well.)

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SMITH, MOREY, I. ORER.

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Power. ISTORY. HE SLAVE hished in the tember, 1851.

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Chr

On the 17th ult., this noble champion of humar rights made a powerful speech on the Compromise on the 14th uit., this noble champion of human rights finds a powerful speech on the Compromise Measures. There are few men in our National Legislature, who speak so fearlessly for humanity. He is a veteran in the cause. Long he stood up, almost alone, and manfully braved the tempest of abuse and calumny hurled upon him by Southern men-stealers and Northern hirelings. But now he is resping the feward of his labors in the gradual triumph of his principles. New and nowerful friends have arises. principles. New and powerful friends have arisenthe despised few have grown to thousands. An ag tation has been set in motion, which not even the 'Union Safety Committee' can suppress. Mr. Giddings closed his speech in the following hopeful

Mr. Chairman, we are under neither moral no The first clause of the same section of the Constitu-tion provides that 'the citizens of each State shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens of the sev eral States.' Now, sir, instead of carrying out this pro vision of the Constitution, by legislating for enforce ment, we have left the subject as it was when the Constitution was adopted. And instead of enforce ing this provision, we permit Southern States now to sell the citizens of Massachusetts into slavery and hundreds of native born American citizens have by those States been seized and sold into slavery in plain, direct and palpable violation of the Consti-tution, who are now bowing under the lash; while members of this body from the same States do not even refer to such outrages upon liberty and humanity, but are eager to rise and swear allegiance to this Fugitive Law; avowing their readiness to chase down a fellow-being who seeks an asylum from oppression. How long will the people tolerate such callousness, such insensibility to all that is mr. Chairman, for sixty years this construction

the Constitution which I have expressed has been acknowledged and observed. During that period n advanced the abhorrent doctrine of su no statesman advanced the abhorrent doctrine of sub-jecting the laboring men of the North to the dis grace of catching slaves. The history of our go ernment shows this fact, and coming ages will read it. This law, which takes from the laboring men o the North a portion of their earnings, to pay focatching and returning fugitive slaves, is a thousand times more repugnant to their feelings than was the stamp act, or the tax on tea. Under this law, they are involved in supporting an institution which they detest; compelled to contribute to the commission of a crime abhorrent to humanity. This oppression, this violation of conscience and of their constitutional rights, this tyranny, they feel and deprecate. It is impossible that intelligent, patriotic people can long be subjected to such violations of their rights and the rights of humanity. The conscience of the nation cannot long be separated from its Governmen It will be in wain for Navy Yard Chaplains to deliver lectures and write essays to convince our people that it is our duty to uphold the slave trade and the Fugitive Law. It will be in vain for 'ministers of the lower law' to preach up the duty of Christians to commit crimes against God and humanity, at the con-templation of which our very natures revolt. The voice of reason and of conscience will find utterance. The escape of Shadrach at Boston, the just and holy manifestation of the popular mind at Syracuse, the merited death of Gorsuch at Christiana, should teach the advococates of the Fugitive Law and of the Compromise, that the 'higher law' of our natures dietated by God, and imprinted upon the hearts of Christian people, will eventually set these barbarous enactments at defiance. The shooting of slaves in the mountains of Pennsylvania, the inhuman murder of a fugitive in Indiana, as stated in the public pald not fail to be followed by the resistance pers, could not fail to be followed by the resistance to which I have referred.

The slaves, as already stated, are destined to in-crease; the number of fugitives will, of course, in-

more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats and crease more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats and the vast increase of intercommunication between our free and slave States, cannot fail to carry knowledge and intelligence to the whole colored population, North and South. With them there must be hostilibe slaveholders or the allies of slavery. It is a law of the human mind. All honest men must unite in the acknowledgment of their rights. It is our duty to carry intelligence to every being who bears the image of our Creator. Thousands of agencies are at age of our Creator. work, bearing information to the oppressed and down-trodden of our land.

By an inscrutable law which pervades the moral

world, our very efforts to sustain slavery are converi-ed into the means of its overthrow. The slave-trade in this District is upheld for the purpose of sustaining slavery in our Southern States. But where is reflecting man who does not see that every slave sold from this city carries with him intelligence of his rights, and becomes a missionary of freedom when transferred South? Why, sir, in that mournful procession of fifty-two victims of this infamous commerce taken from this city in 1848, was an individual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmonson. He called on me at different times to aid him in raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, however, sold, and subsequently purchased by som benevolent people of the East, and are now tree. am told that this whole family were endowed with intellects of the highest order. He was himself, so far as propriety of language, gentlemanly deportment and intelligence are concerned, not the interior of gentlemen here, or of the President of the United States. But he was a victim to this slave-trade; and unless he now sleeps in a servile grave, he is preparing the minds of Southern slaves for that work which lies before them; a work which, if not accomplished by the voice of truth and justice, will be perfected in blood. That, too, is the case of every fugitive who is returned to bondage. The whole Northern slave population are becoming intelligence. Northern slave population are becoming intelligent. They read, or hear read, the discussions of our Northern press. They learn what is said in this Hall.— The remarks I am now making will reach the ear of many thousands who are borne down by oppression. To them I say, "All men are created equal You are endowed by your Creator with an incliena ble right to Liberty; and I add the words of one o Virginia's noblest sons, 'Give me Liberty, or Mr. Chairman, the day of redemption for these peo

Mr. Chairman, the day of redemption for these people must come. No human power can prevent it.—
All reason, philosophy and history demonstrate the approach of that day. Look at the British West Indus. There the Africans for centuries labored under the scourge; they clanked their chains; they toiled and wept under the hand of oppression. Buthey increased in numbers, as do the slaves of our Southern States. Their appressess became a constant. ern States. Their oppressors became enervated b numbers, in power, precisely as do the slaves of this land, sarcastically called a land of freedom. They became an expense to their Government as do ours.
That expense increased as ours does, until the Government had no other course than to purchase them and set them free. The same result is intended by those who now advocate the Compromise, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw the burden of sustaining slavery npon this Federal Gov-ernment. As was well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Rantoul.) it is a Federal measure, a centralizing measure, calculated to con-centrate power in this Government, and to destroy the influence of the States. The plan has often been hinted, and this day it is more than hinted, in the leading organ of the Administration of this city.— The grand scheme will subject the nation to a debt of \$1,200,000,000—a debt one-third greater than that of England—a debt that to an indefinite period that of England—a dept that to an indealine per-will weigh down the laboring men of this nation, cripple our energies, and bring upon us the oppres-cripple our energies, which now render the English sion, the suffering, which now render the English peasantry the subjects of pity throughout the civilized world. The Compromise is but the incipient step to this final consummation. If we are now willing to subject the funds of the nation to sustain this ing to subject the tone of the intent to this Compromise, institution, if we silently submit to this Compromise, I assert, without hesitation, that a proposition to relieve ourselves from this burden, by the purchase of the slaves of the nation, will be made within the next five years. I therefore say to the laboring men of the North, of all parties, your constitutional rights your liberties, are in danger. To pay \$1,200,000,000,000 would however, be far less degrading to the Northern character than this Fugitive Law.

Sirgentlemen here strive to get up old party is sues. Who does not know that those seves have become obsolete; that they cannot be galvanized into life? They have become obsolete by force of circumstances. But while they have been fading away, the great and overshadowing question of humanity has been increasing, strengthening and extending throughout the nation. It has entered into manity has been increasing, strengthen the tending throughout the nation. It has entered into all our meral and political questions. It is discussed in our political Conventions and our pulpits. It controls our county and State elections, our elections of members of Congress, and our Presidential elections.

It occupies the attention of our State Legislature and of Congress. Europe sympathizes with us in this great work. The question of a man's right to his life and liberty now occupies the attention of the civilized world. It has thrown Europe into commotion. Her people, her states men are discussing it. It has taken an undying grasp upon the conscience, the judgment of this people. The agitation will go the judgment of this people. The agitation will go on, until the stain of slavery shall be wiped from our national escutchieon.

Let me assure gentlemen that a noble band of patriots, of philanthropists, are now laboring to bring about this 'consumnation so devoutly to be wished.'

Upon the broad basis of truth, of justice, of equa-rights, of the brotherhood of man and of nations, we rights, of the brotherhood of man and of nations, we have taken our stand. Our numbers are increasing. The effects of our labors are becoming manifest. Our cause is advancing. Our moral and political influence is extending, and our final triumph is certain. We have no hostility to any party. Our contest is waged against oppression in all its forms against tyranny and osurpation. Nor will we cease our warfare, until victory, rendered glorious by re-sults that will reach forward to man's remotest existence, shall crown our efforts.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Committee Hall, in the

the two following days. Among the speakers who will attend the an niversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from Philadelphia.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'ry.

ROCHESTER INVITATION TO THOSE AT-TENDING THE ANNUAL MEETING. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) April 22, 1852.

EDITOR 'LIBERATOR': DEAR SIE-The anti-slavery friends from our city from our own vicinity, and from a distance, to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery lar repute. Society on the 11th of May. We propose to do all possible to find homes for those who come ; and I am commissioned by the friends here to say to all from abroad, that, on arriving here, if they will call either at the store of Isaac Post, No. 4 Exchange Street, or at the Insurance Office of Daniel Antuony, No. 9, Ar- destanding or his conscience to say of this State, tha cade, they will, if possible, be sent to places to be it is a Commonwealth which recognizes the unity of hospitably entertained during their stay.

Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

A New York State Anti-Slavery Society has re cently been formed at Rochester, N. Y., on an independent basis, of which Gerritt Smith is President. On our first page, we have made copious quotations from its Address to the People, written by William Goodell, in which an effort is made to prove that slavery is as illegal as it is immoral an institution. We gized the Southern slave traffickers as the true friend do not doubt the sincerity of the effort, or the ability of the author; but if it be not 'as one beating the air,' then we are greatly_deceived. The legal references fail in this-they are wanting in analogy. The American Union is sui generis-a compact, not a legislative enactment-and unquestionably depending, for its perpetuity, on the fulfilment of its provisions. I is impossible that, for more than sixty years, the American people have misapprehended its guaranties in regard to slavery, the foreign slave trade, the slave representation in Congress, fugitive slaves, &c. Besides, while it is true that nothing is binding that is morally wrong, it is equally true, that no government allows the individual citizen or subject to determine what is morally wrong, ad libitum; nor can it do so and yet be supreme.

WRITINGS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Let me say to the reader, if he has not been favored with a perusal of that work, be his opinions what they may, if he but possesses an honest heart, he can hardly fail of being interested, instructed and benefitted by reading it. Our friends Garrison and Pillsbury brought a number of copies with them, when they attended our late anniversary. At one of our antislavery meetings, held a few days after, our much not room for particulars. He was addressed by the respected friend, Leonard Gibbs, observed that he re- Mayor, P. C. Bacon, Esq., who very absurdly declar joiced that the people of this vicinity had had an op- ed that the love of liberty is indigenous to our soil, portunity of seeing and hearing the celebrated 'fason's stay among us was so short, and that a larger portion of the people had not heard him. But he as he approached the East, he should look anxious-He had left a volume of his writings, which he hoped every prejudiced mind would examine careprejudice would be removed.

One of my friends, who neglected to secure a copy and is so much pleased with it, and so desirous to give his neighbors a chance of reading it, that he will prohably order a copy by mail. Now he will do well: but I write just to say, invite your readers to do better, by procuring the book, while they can do so without the extra trouble and expense of postage. I trust that the coming anniversary at Rochester will find a good supply of the books there, and of thinking men and women there to purchase and read them.

North Easton, N. Y., April 19, 1852.

IS IT CHRISTIAN OR CONSISTENT? MR. GARRISON :

Will you allow me to make a few remarks on th principal position taken by Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, at the recent anti-slavery meeting at the Melodeon? Those gentlemen advocated the ides, that a fugitive slave, when arrested, would be justified in fighting his captors, and even if he killed them, it was no great sin, if any. I inferred this from the tone of their remarks, and especially from those of Mr. Parker, who informed us that he examined carefully the fire-arms of Mr. Craft, and appeared to commend him for wearing them. Now, is it Christian for a minister of the gospel to be engaged in such business, and to recommend fighting? I do not find it so laid down in the New Testament. I read in that book, 'Resist not evil.' But Mr. Parker says, by word and deed, 'resist.' Whom shall I obey?

Both he and Mr. Phillips also say, we must train ple on the Fugitive Slave Law. Well, if we may disregard one law, may we not, on the same rule, disregard another? and, carrying out this principle, may we not disregard all law? Where are we to stop, if each man is to be the judge in this matter; or how can there be any law at all, since every law is deemed objectionable by somebody? Mr. Phillips's doctrine will not work. For instance, I heard him not long since defend the Maine Liquor Law. Now I oppose it; but have I not the same right, according to his doctrine, to trample that law under foot, that he has to trample on the Pugitive Slave Law? He cannot CONSISTENCY.

We have * Consistency here only in name Such a jumbling together of assumed non-resistance, Fugitive Slave and Maine Liquor Law, pretended reverence for legislative enactments, and false notions of moral obligations, we have not seen for a mposing. The concourse of speciators was immense (ong time. As for Messrs. Phillips and Parker, they and the desire to see and hear the noted Hungarities mean to be true to their own convictions. it least mean to be true to their own convictions.

The Hungarian Chieftain delivered his first speec n Massachusetts, in the Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church at Springfield, on Saturday morning, April 24th, a o'clock. He was welcomed by Hon, William I Culhoun, who, with true American inconsistency and assurance, told Kossuth that 'the people of Massachusetts were known to be lovers of liberty'—that h stood on the soil of Massachusetts, consecrated to liberty, and from which liberty never could be drive en'-&c. &c. He said nothing of the hunting of fugi tive slaves on her soil; nothing about the auxiliar relation of Massachusetts to South Carolina and the other slave States. Kossuth replied with deep feeling and at considerable length, with his usual adroitne and excess of panegyric. He thought no man we entitled to bear a prouder brow than the Massachusetts man.' With you, citizens of Massachusetts, the love of liberty is more than affection; it is a PHINC PLE, rooted in the very soil'-&c. &c. In the delit ery of his speech, he was frequently applauded, any when he concluded, six cheers were enthusiastically given. He afterwards visited the U. S. Armory, and expressed a feeling of sadness that his countrymer could not have the use of the 92,000 stand of arms that he there saw, in order to make the Austrians bite the dust :- 'I am indeed sad. I have seen, to-day what Hungary wants so much, and it is not mine, an cannot be hers.' Kossuth is a poor student of history not to know, that it is with such weapons tyrann has always triumphed over the people; and it is li mentable that he does not see the folly and madnes of making the weapons of tyranny and liberty identi city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May cal. If he heaves one sigh to think that his oppress 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through sed countrymen are without arms, he' might dissolve with grief at the thought that there are three million of slaves in this land, is an incomparably more oppressed and hopeless condition, who need them much more, if they may be used for any such purpose; but, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of to their wrongs and sufferings, he cannot, he dare not make a single allusion.

On Saturday afternoon, Kossuth was met at Spring field by Erastus Hopkins, Esq., of the Massachusette State Committee, and with the members of the Sub-Committee of the Legislature, was conducted in special car to Northampton. The particulars of hi reception in that beautiful town may be found in nother column. He spoke to a crowded assembly it he First Congregational Church-a house in which the cause of Hungarians may be pleaded, but not that of American chattel slaves! It is said that he spoke earnestly hope there will be large numbers present handsomely of the famous Jonathan Edwards, as he is wont to do of almost every body, who is in popu-

On Monday, he returned to Springfield, and at the Depot was eloquently addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, in behalf of the Legislative Committee, and welcomed as the guest of the State. How Mr. Wilson could reconcile it to his unmankind, the brotherhood of men and of nations where personal freedom is secured in its completes individuality,' we are at a loss to know. How h could conclude his speech by saying, . I welcome yo to such a reception as becomes a free and democrati people to give to the most illustrious living leader and champion of Freedom and Democracy,' we are equal ly puzzled to know. He knows that Kossuth has played an unworthy and cowardly part, touching the horrible slave system of our country, and culo of down-trodden liberty, He knows in what connec tion Massachusetts stands to that system. He know that, within a few days, the Legislature which is ex tending this welcome to Kossuth, voted to postpor indefinitely the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That the Act of 1850, known as the Pu gitive Slave Law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of Christianity and to the fundamental maxims of fre government; that it is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive; and that it ought to be speedily and for-

per repealed.
Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the delivering into slavery of men found upon her soil, and under the jurisdiction of her laws, in the actual njoyment of freedom; especially without due proce of law, and without a trial by jury before a legally con stituted judicial tribunal.

Resolved, That Massachusetts expects of her Sena

ors and Representatives in Congress, that they will, n all respects, conform to the principles in these resolutions expressed.

Kossuth made a brief reply, in which he contrived o say that he was not ignorant of the generous pulsations of the people's hearts in favor of universal liberty'-(as shown in their slaveholding affinities and companionship.) The demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, on his

arrival at Worcester, were very great, but we have when on that soil not a fugitive slave can stand in natics' for themselves. He regretted that Mr. Garri- safety! Kossuth's response was strongly oriental and imaginative; in the course of which he said that. was glad that Mr. G. had left a witness behind him. ly back towards the West, to see if the young Eagle of America be towering on his gigantic wings, to watch from on high the arrogant movements of the fully and candidly, and he believed that much unjust Bear of violence against bleeding mankind -with a great many other 'rhetorical flourishes.' At present, as Kossuth should know, this 'young Eagle at the Convention, has since borrowed and read one, has his beak and talons too busily employed in picking out the eyes and tearing the flesh of more than three millions of slaves here, to seek for new victims elsewhere. Kossuth said he was 'sure the Commonwealth was sound, the whole body sound, the slood sound throughout all the veins.' There is no end to his glorification of us, and it nauscates by

In the evening, an immense audience greeted him in the spacious City Hall, where he was eloquently addressed by Henry Chapin, Esq., Ex-Mayor, t whom he replied in a feeling manner. Brief addresses were also made by Hon. E. Hopkins, Hon. A. Burlingame, Mr. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, and Hon E. L. Keyes. Three deafening cheers were then given for Kossuth and Hungary, and the meeting dissolved. Fire-works illumined the sky, and sweet strains of music and loud hurrans filled the air tall oast midnight.

At half past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning Kossuth left Worcester for Boston. A special train was provided. The car in which Kossuth rode was elegantly decked in American and Hungarian flags nd pennants. At almost every depot, a crowd collected, in the hope that the train would stop. There were only three stopping places, however-Westboro Framingham and Natick. At each place, a welcome address was made, and a response from Kossuth. At Westboro', a large concourse assembled, the bells rang, and the people cheered, in whose behalf the Rev. Mr. Gage presented Kossuth with \$49. At Natick, Mr. Ham, Chairman of the Selec

ande a short address, and gave Kossuth \$67.

The arrival at the Milldam, at 11 o'clock, marked by the usual enthusiasm. Through Brookline and Roxbury, the people gathered in large numbers, and followed the cortege the whole route, shout ing and cheering Kossuth, who repeatedly bowed his thanks while standing in the barouche. On his arrival at Roxbury line, Gov. Kossuth wa

received by a large military escort, who saluted him with the usual ceremonies. The cortege moved down Washington, through Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets, to the State House. At times, Kossuth's car riage was surrounded by the people, but the enthu siasm generally displayed was not very great.

The military made a great display. The w

rank and file amounted to almost 1800 men. On arriving at the State House, the scene was ver-

Gov. Kossuth was conducted to the platform, where he was addressed by Gov. Boutwell, as fol-

Gov. Kossurn :- As the voice of the Legislature

Gov. Kossuth:—As the voice of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts, I welcome you to its capital to-day.

Your presence brings before us our own past—bitter in its experience, but glorious in its history. We once had apostles of liberty on whose heads a price was set, who were hunted by tyranny from their homes, and threatened with expulsion from civilized life. That day of oppression and anxiety with us is ended. It introduced a contest for human rights, whose results on this continent you have seen in the extent, character and power of the American extent, character and power of the American

The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their early history and animated by the impulses of their hearts, greet you as one who has nobly served and suffered in the cause of individual freedom and the rights of States. Nor will their admiration be limited by any consideration arising from the fate of your country, or the failure of the patriotic hopes with which it was inspired. Liberty can never die. The generations of men appear and pass away—but the principles and aspirations of their nature are immortal.

Desputism is of the contract of the principles and the contract of the cont

Despotism is of time. It contains within itself the Despotism is of time. It contains within itself the elements and the necessity of decay and death.—
Pifty years of your eventful life are past; but take courage, sir, in the belief, that in the Providence of God, the moment is near when the light of freedom shall penetrate the darkness of European despotism.
Then shall your own Hungary welcome you to her fields and mountains, to her homes and heart—and we will welcome Hungary to the family of republi-

can, constitutional, sovereign States.

In the name of the people, I tender to you the hospitalities of a Commonwealth founded by exiles ampton. by a special train, on Saturday afternoon, a 3 o'clock, accompanied by Hon. Erastus Hopkins

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH. To this cordial welcome to the Capital of Massa chusetts, Gov. Kossuth replied briefly, as follows:-

I feel deeply sensible of the immense benefit which your happy and prosperous people have con-ferred upon my misfortunate country. Moments like the present can be only felt, but not spoken. I feel a deep emotion, sir—I am not ashamed of it. Allow me only to say, that in taking that hand-the hand of the people of Massachusetts—and having listened in your voice to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Massachusetts, I indeed cannot forbear to believe that humanity has arrived to a great turning point in its destinies, because such a sight was never yet seen on earth.

Conquerors, triumphant and proud of success, con-fer honor and glory upon a poor exile, having nothing to speak for him but his misfortunes.

Sir, the spirit of liberty is lasting-liberty canndie, because it has become the common sentiment of all humanity. The spirit of liberty takes to itself wings-you are happy to be the first-born son of that spirit; but we accept our condition just to be one of its martyrs; and I look with hope, I look with confidence into the future : because that spirit which pre pared for the poor exile the present day, will be re orded in the records of history, and will mark the lestiny of coming centuries. I cannot speak furdestiny of coming centuries.

ther. I am proud to have your hand in mine.

And be sure, sir, and let your generous people be sure of it, that whatever be our future destiny, we shall never forget the generous Governor of Massa clinsetts, and the generous people of Massachusetts and they shall never have reason to regret that have been honored in this immense nation. May God Almighty bless you, sir, and bless you all.

I take these honors proudly, because I take them not for myself, but in the name of my people, in whose name I express my most humble, my eternal

After the ceremonies at the State House, the pro-cession was again formed, and passed through the principal streets to the Revere House.

After partaking of a slight collation at the Revere, Gov. Kossuth again entered his barouche, and, under escort of the Independent Cadets, Col. T. C. Amory, proceeded to the Common, where he reviewed the Division which had been in his escort in the morning Division which had been in his escort in the morning. He appeared mounted, accounted with plain, steel scabbarded sword, and was saluted with plain, steel guns from a battery near Beacon street mall. He passed before the troops and reviewed them, then in the rear, and then the Division countermarched before him. He was accompanied by M. Kalapza, late a captain of Hungarian cavalry. There was a very great number of spectators at the review—good judges estimate it at fifty thousand.

After the review, Gov. Kossuth was escorted to his quarters at the Revere.

Seated in an arm chair on the terrace in the rear of the stand, near the State House, was Samuel

of the stand, near the State House, was Samuel Smith, of South Middleboro', 98 years of age, born in Smi hfield, R. I., who served through the whole of

the Revolutionary War, and was present at the sur-render of Cornwallis and Yorktown. Mr. Smith was introduced to Kossuth, and a feeling scene en-Flags, etc., were displayed from the Revere House. Winthrop House, Albion Hotel, Gleason's Publishing Office, Fetridge's Arcade, several of the newspa-

per offices; and from many dwellings, streamers in-scribed, 'Welcome, Kossuth!' were displayed.

'The State House was decorated in a most elaborate and tasteful style.

Over the gateway is erected the first arch, bearing the inscription— Washington and Kossuth—the Oc-

1776—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill.

The third, or reception arch, is of a most beautiful description—designed in imitation of an arch erected at Trenton, N. J., under which Washington was so handsomely received by the ladies, on his way to New York to be inaugurated President. While the design is similar, this arch probably excels the orig-inal in its decorations. The inscription is—'Rememthere is a Community in the Destiny of Human-Over the arch there is an American eagle, and ity. Over the arch there is an American eagle, and on either side are arranged five flags, combined, of American, Massachusetts and Hungarian on the right, and the American, Massachusetts and Turkish on the leit, including the standards borne to Mexico by the lett, including the standards borne to Mexico by the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. Over the inscription is wreathed the American or French tricolors, and underneath, the Hungarian tri-colors. This arch is heavily festooned with evergreen, interwoven with flowers, and tastily ornamented with streamers. The other arches are ornamented in a similar manner, but with less elegance.

The State Houre, from this position, or from the street below pursuits a most nicture arches are extractly as the street below pursuits as most nicture arches are superstant.

The State Houre, from this position, or from the street below, presents a most picturesque appearance. The pillars below and above the baleony and balustrades are wreathed with tri-colors of bunting. On the lower balustrade, directly in front of the hall of the House, is placed the State arms, with the motto—
*Ense Petit Placidam—Sub Libertate Quietem. On the balcony is an equestrian statue of Washington, overarched, back of which, against the middle window, is an American flag. Over the statue is the inscription, *Columbia, the land of Liberty.* Underneath—*Washington, the Father of our Country.*

From the upper balcony float the American, Hungarian, Turkish, and the Union-Jack flags. The upgarian, Turkish, and the Union-Jack Rags. The up-per balustrade in front has the inscription—'Gov. Kossuth—Welcome to the Capital of Massachusetts.' From the upper balcony to the dome is arranged a pyramid of twelve national pendants, and running up the dome on either side to the flag staff, are lines of ships' signals. The American flag, with a pendant, waves from the flag staff on the top of the cupols. On either side, from the upper balustrade, are lines running to Mount Vernon street and to Hancock avenue, with two lines to the outer corners of the State House yard, on Beacon street, thence to the gate-way. On these lines are arranged the principal flags

The arrangement of these flags is as follows:
From the State House to Mount Vernon street—
American, English, Greek, Egyptian.
Outer line to Beacon street—American, English,
French, Turkish, Brazilian, Neapolitan, Portuguese,

Inner line-American, Columbian, Austrian, Mon teridean, Nespolitan, Spanish, Mexican, Turkish. State House to Hancock avenue—American, Eng-

State House to Hancock avenue—American, Eng-lish, Austrian, Brazilian.
State House to outer corner of the avenue, on Bea-con street—American, English, Turkish, Neapolitan, Dutch, Buenos Ayrean, Columbian, Portuguese. Inner line, same line—American, English, Tunisi-an, Papal, Mexican, Greek, Buenos Ayrean.
On the right of the gateway—American, Swedish, Danish, Chilian, Parnusan. Danied, Chilian, Peruvian.

Left of gate—American, St. George's Cross, Dutch,
Chinese, Sardinian.

, Sardinian. in to Park street-New Grenads, Naples Chilian, Peruvian, Greek, Rayah.

Beacon to Common—Spanish, Montevidean, miscellaneous, Unicorn, Spanish broad pennant.

The wife of Kossuth, the wife of Pulzsky, (Kossuth's Sceretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a carriage in the tear of the Magyar's barouche, and attracted a great deal of attention, especially from the

ladira.

Kossuth's 'suite' consists of M. Pulzsky, Captains
Kalapsza and Grechenek; Sergeant Greshak and M.
Hajuik, (Treasurer.)

Kossuth was dressed in a black velvet cloak and
plain black trowsers. His quick eye was continually
flashing with various emotions, during the exciting
scenes of Tuesday.

The City authorities of Charlestown, says the Tracller, have declined to extend to M. Kossuth the hospitalities of the City of Bunker Hill. A motion to invite him to the city was made in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and carried by a vote of 4 to 6; but the Common Council refused to concur, and ejected the proposal by a vote of 9 to 6.

The city authorities of Portland have likewise de clined to invite Kossuth to that city. This conduct is extremely despicable.

> MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH. WARREN HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, ?

Kossuth's reception in this place was not less en-thusiastic than at Springfield. The whole proceed-ing was distinguished for its wonderful order. Everything moved with the precision of clock-work. Each committee and sub-committee knew its duty and executed it with a will. Much time and confu sion may be saved, if committees in other cities and towns will prepare themselves for Kossuth's reception in like manner,
The illustrious chief and suite arrived at North

and under conduct of the Sub-Legislative Co tee. Before leaving the cars, he was introduced by Mr. Hopkins to the Board of Selectmen, whose Chairman welcomed Kossuth in a few words, to which the Governor bowed his thanks, and the com any then proceeded to the platform without, where Magyar was greeted by the deafening shout of at least three thousand people, who had assembled to cheer the heart of the great Hungarian lea der, and whose loud huzzas, mingled with the thur of artillery from the Heights, and the sound o martial music, tended much to inspire us with the belief that the great heart of Northampton was in-spired with Hungarian Liberty, and that Austrian despotism found little favor here. The distinguished guest and suite, accompanied by the several Commit tees, entered carriages, when Kossuth was received by the Military and Fire Department, accompanied by an excellent band of music, and escorted to the beautiful residence of the Hon. Mr. Hopkins, where rest and refreshments were taken, when the line was re-formed, and proceeded to the First Congregational church which was packed with an andience of a least two thousand persons. When Gov. Kossnitt entered, nine most hearty cheers were given, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and smiled their happiest smiles. Kossuth gracefully bowed a response, and then took a seat in front of the pulpit.

The audience was chiefly composed of Hungarian scrip. The following extract from the call for the

'The Hungarian Leader and the world-renowned Orator will visit Northampton, on Saturday evening.
April 24th, and will address the Hungarian Bondholders and citizens at the First Church, at 8 o'clock,
P. M. Doors open for the admission of Brnd-holders at 2 o'clock, and for the public generally after the entrance of Gov. Kossuth. All those who sym pathize with the oppressed, and hope for the day when Liberty shall triumph, and Hungary be free are invited to invest in this glorious fund.

meeting explains itself:-

This is an excellent arrangement, and saves, to great extent, the necessity of canvassing committees.

Among the purchasers of Hungarian Bonds we observed Jenny Lind and her Goldschmidt, Judge Dewey, and many of the Professors of Amherst Col-Upon the platform were Hon. Lewis Strong lege. and Judge Dewey. The exercises consisted of brief address by Mr. Hopkins, in which he intro

amption was very happy, and most rapturously ap-plauded. He referred to the life and character of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and expressed an earnest hope that he might be as successful in revolu-tionizing the political world in the cause of Liberty as Edwards was in revolutionizing the theologica world in the cause of Protestantism. He alluded to the fact that Northampton, at the present time, with only about ——— inhabitants, had produced for the Legislature, before the Revolution, one Representa-Legislature, before the Revolution, one Representa-tive in the noble person of Major Hawley; two Chief Justices, four United States Senators, and the illus-trious patriot and statesman, Gov. Strong—to a dis-tinguished descendant of whom, Gov. Kossuth re-marked, he had just had the honor of an introduc-tion. [Suiting the action to the word, the Magyar stepped forward to where the Hon. Lewis Strong son of Gov. Strong, was sitting, and shook him cor-dially by the hand. The applause which followed

the inscription—' Washington and Kossuth—the Occident and the Orient.' On the left is represented the rising sun, and on the right the setting sun. On the reverse of the arch—' Washington, the Friend of Liberty—Kossuth, the Foc of Despotism.'

The second arch, about half way up the ascent to the State House, has for its inscription—' Religion, Education, Freedom—a Tri-Color for the World.' On the other side—' Massachuset's—the Spirit of 1776—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill.'

The third, or recention arch is of a most beautiful the content of the most eloquent perorations to which we have ever listened.

This gathering resulted in 'material aid' to the amount of about one thousand dollars. The audi ence was one of the most intelligent ever assembled on any similar occasion.

From the church, Kossuth and suite returned to

excels the origon is—'Rememtiny of Humantiny of Humanover Sunday. He was greatly fatigued, and remains, combined, of
kossuth, M. Pulszky and lady, Hajnik Kalapsza,
captain of cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins
I Turkish on the
Mexico by the skirts of the town about twilight.

skirts of the town about twilight.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Kossuth left North ampton, by special train, for Springfield. As the care started out of the depot, the multitude assembled made the welkin ring with their shouts for the Mag-yar Chief. The ladies kissed their hands to Kossuth, and bade an affectionate farewell with many a God biess you, apon their lips.

Arriving at Springfield, Kossuth was conducted

Arriving at Springfield, Kossuth was conducted by Mr. Burlingame, Chairman of the Sub-Committee to a platform erected in the centre of the depot, where were in waiting the Legislative Committee, consisting of twenty-one Senators and Representatives Mr. Burlingame said: Gov. Kossuth—Permit me to introduce to you the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Gen. Wil

After the usual courtesies, Gen. Wilson address ed Gov. Kussuth as follows:--Gov. Kossuth-In the name and in behalf of the

Gov. Kossuth—In the name and in behalf of the government, I bid you welcome to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the bospitalities of the authorities, and the sincere and enthusiastic greetings of the people. I welcome you, sir, to a Commonwealth which recognizes the unity of mankind, the brotherhood of men and of nations; a Commonwealth where the equality of all men before the law is fully established; where 'personal freedom is setured in its completest individuality, and common consent recognized as the only just origin of fundamental laws.'

Welcome. Sir. to the land consecrated by the

mental laws."

Welcome, Sir, to the land consecrated by the tears and prayers of the pilgrim exiles, and by the first blood of the Revolution! Welcome to the Halls of Council, where Otis and Hancock and the Ad-amses breathed into the nation the breath of life; to the fields of battle where Warren and his comrades ell fighting for freedom and the rights of man; and fell fighting for freedom and the rights of man; and where the peerless chieftain, to whose tomb you have just made a pilgrimage, first marshalled the armics of the Republic. Welcome to the native State of Franklin, who pleaded the cause of his country to willing and unwilling ears in the Old World, as you are pleading the cause of your country in the New World. Welcome to the acquaintance of a people who cherish your cause in their hearts, and who pronounce your name with affection and admiration. Welcome to their free institutions—institutions of religion, and of learning, and of charity, reared by the free choice of the people, for the culture of all, the free choice of the people, for the culture of all and the relief of all—is stitutions which are the fruits of freedom, such as y a strove to give to you fatherland, for which crime you are this day a home less and persecuted exile.

To-day, you are the guest of Manachus Sir, the people of Massachusetts are not more shippers. They will pay you no unguested shippers. They will pay you no unguested pliments, no empty honors. But they live the history by heart. Your carly consecution him. doin; your years of persecution and impry your sublime devotion to the nationality. your sublime devotion to the nationality and the street of the nationality and the nationality and the nationality and the nationality and the street of the national type of the national right, the lofty streadness of your papers at the stainless purity of your life; the national right, the lofty streadness of your papers at their sympathy, and commend their professional their sympathy, and commend their professional their sympathy, and commend their professional miration. Descendants of Piggins exists up you warmly. Sons of revolutionary plans we hail you as the exiled leader of a note sensitive ancient rights and national independent. We acceive you as the representative of U. hail you as the exiled leader of a noble warls is ancient rights and national independence. We acceive you as the representative of Hanger, as the champion of republicanism in Earne. We see come you as we would welcome your ralkst pepinto the sisterhood of republics, into the image

The people of this Commonwealth, Sr. vicini The people of this Commonwealth Se raised the noble struggle of your nation with almost and with hope. They felt that the struss was ganized and sent into the field were figling the letters, not of Hungary alone, but of the said forms they were fought for freedom and for proceedings of the sentence of the said that they were fought for freedom and for proceedings of Georgey, Hungary fell before the mean ed intervention of Russia, they felt, and said for that the Czar had not only violated as notes and Hungary, but had outraged the Law of Manasa the sentiment of the civilized world. On the said ject, the Message of His Excellency to Grows, and the resolutions pending before the James 1980. ject, the Message of His Excellency the Germand the resolutions pending before the Lepton utter the sentiments of the people of limit. setts.

The wave of reaction has swept over Land The wave of reaction has swept over Long.
The high hopes excited by the Revolution of SS are buried in the graws and dangeous of the sax tyrs of freedom; are quenched in the bleef of the subjugated people. The iron hard of abelian presses the beating hearts of the nations. The way of freedom is heard only in the threatening manual of the down-trodden masses, or in the sed term of freedom is heard only in the threatening manss of the down-trodden masses, or in the sed stome of their exiled leaders. But all is not lost fid lives and reigns. The purest, the nebest, the new powerful impulses of the great heart of Humanare for right and liberty. Glorious actions are less than the liberty are for right and liberty. - seed of generous sacrifice.

Though seeming on the desert cast, Shall rise with flower and fruit at last,"

When you quit the shores of the Republic, to will carry with you the prayers of Massechages that the days of your exile may be few, and the sale that the days of your exist may be few, and he saying ation of your people brief; that your cases may speedily assume her proper high postar among the nations; and that you may give her councils in the future, as you have in the pas, to weight of your character and the power of para-tellect, to guide her onward in the career of In-gress and of Democratic Freedom.

Again, Sir, in the name of the government at people of Massachusetts, I welcome you bow hern and to our homes. I welcome you to such a mention as it becomes a free and democrate people is give to the most illustrious living leader and than pion of Freedom and Demeracy. Gov. Kossuth responded :-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee I feel a little emotion in calling to menury the on meaning of all those elequent works you have se-ken, assuring me that the people of Missachuser trust in God, and that upon such relance, secres sure, and that therefore Hurgary must seen bels from oppression. May the assurances you given be realized. I hope much of the generous class ter of Massachusetts. I know her weight is the National Council. I begleave to return my sare and hearty thanks for the kind and shigging nego in which you have been pleased to welcome is and I must express thanks for the high better the to see myself the guest of Massachusetts. Ishe feel somewhat embatrassed in accepting there is ors, if they were intended for maself alone; in know the people and government bestow these to ors as a manufestation of the interest they tele. the general concern they have in my costra unrighteous fall and unmitigated sufferings and be also a manifestation of your sympatry is to cause, because its issue is not indifferent to the On-tian world. Gentlemen, I hasten from the Soute border of this great country, on the great denses ic steam engine, in order that I may have the by honor of meeting the Legislature of Masselret I feel proud in being in charge of the gesteret this Committee, and will be happy to cross with the the glorious old Bay State to the still more gara

Cradle of American Liberty. At the conclusion of this speech, Kossph t At the conclusion of this speeca, Acoust as shook hands with General Wilson.

Cols, Chapman, Williams and Needam, if it Governor's staff, were then introduced by M. Bi kins, of Northampton; and Col. Williams, in bile of the staff, addressed Gov. Kossuth as follows—

Gov. Kossuth,-By order of His Excellency, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massels, it is made our pleasant duty, as a portion of habitary staff, to meet you here, and conduct to his Capital of the State, if it be your pleasart.

Upon your arrival in Roston, you will be red division of the Volunteer Militia of the Son, escort you to the State House, where you ask officially received by His Excellence, the Gorge That you may become better acquisited and military system and discipline, His Excelence Governor, requests us to invite you and you set review the troops composing the division of her Common to-corrow afternoon.

Without troubling you with a speech, profits to offer you our warmest sympathies and not ket

congratulations.

Gov. Kossuth humbly thanked the Colone ? sonally for the kind message he had been prosent bear from His Excellency, and begged him to plensed to convey his gratitude to Gorras bewell, not only for the attention he had been well, not only for the attention he had been been to bestow on the cause he advocated, but are pecial manner, because he had taken the less its matter. He would be glad to meet the mina. Massachusetts, which, by its very character, root, ed in days of old, proved that the best default of the country was the pecule themselve. a free country were the people themselves. In such again thanked the Colonel, and through has

Kossuth then proceeded to the Mississi How.
If under the conduct of the Governor's Staff and it.
General Committee. The crowd in the dept if it time was immense, and as the Governor proof the hotel, repeated calls were under for a special in one instance, Kossuth stopped, and remark.

We are old friends—you and I have not bade.
This pleased the crowd, age, they fell back, and it the proof of the committee and Board if it is portered into the bode.

After entering the drawing-room, Governor for the grant of the committee and Board if it is portered into the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered into the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered into the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered into the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered into the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered in the depth of the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board if it is portered in the committee and Board in the committee and Board

After entering the drawing-room, Govern be suth was introduced to each of the General Legis tive Committee.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF KOSSCTH'S MOTERING The South Carolinian thus speaks:

'The people of the South cannot be part. this missionary Republicanism. Their pursues this missionary Republicanism. Their pursues to bid it; their institutions, sufe only suder the rate of conservative policy. Forbid it; and it will be a rate of the rate of the contagion of this wild free takes of the contagion.

That paper undoubtedly speaks for the street ing South. This is their policy, and they all the ing South. This is their policy, and they all the will learn. What sympathy or assistance on the holders truly or consistently give to these startinggling for liberty say where; Are thry say street in themselves? To expect their your ass wise as to expect grapes from thous, or figure thistles.

dollar bill would not cover the amount of span aid received by Kossuth in that city, it a saministation

mistaken.

Kosauth at Springfield, who presented him at a springfield, who purse containing upwards of \$100, which he had collected in that town for the benefit of the first rian fund.

V. Not Bad.—The Springfeld Reguliers when the Massasoit House reguler and Lady, and then, for a moment considerable he should write as his residence, and house, and accordingly wrote, Nashano home, and accordingly wrote, Nashano home, and accordingly wrote, Nashano home, and accordingly wrote, Nashano home,

Beholt or passes and the spirit his grades as the spirit his grades and to the spirit his grades and the sp

Lar Appoin

The Late Storm-Fatal Disaster.—Our correspondent at Provincetown writes, under date of Wednesday, last week:

Freshet in Winchendon .- Fitchburg, April 23.-The

before. There is scarcely a bridge left standing in Winchendon, and several houses and mills have been carried away by the floods.

Taunton, on Tuesday, the opinion of the whole Su-preme Judicial Court, in the case of Oliver Earl, et als, in equity, vs. Wm. Wood and others, (the Qua-

THE BOSTON NATIONAL THEATRE Was entirely co

sumed by fire on Thursday morning, last week. It was a mere tinder-box, and burnt like pine kind-lings. Had it caught a few hours before, when its walls were crammed with auditors of Mrs. Forrest, a

walls were crammed with auditors of Mrs. Forrest, a hundred lives would have been lost. Two edifices erected as theatres have been destroyed by fire dur-ing the spring, and the consolation is that they will never be the death of any body in the future.

The Spiritual Telegraph is the name of a new

Wonderful stories are received in England

from the Australian gold mines. One account says the whole dividing range between Sydney and Victo-ria, known as the Sydney mountains, is one wast feld of gold. Commissioner Parris had a ton and a half of

Whigs—For the Bill, 98; against it, 73. Democrats—For the bill, 52; against it, 50. Free Soilers—For the bill, 75; against it, 8.

'The name of God
Has fenced about all crimes with holiness.'

tion among the slaves.

Late intelligence from Texas state

are entertained in Washington county of an insurrec-

Cigars and Brandy .- Four thousand cigars and

seven gallons of brandy were consumed in the fearoom of the municipal fathers of New York, during the month of January last, and churged, of course, to the city. During the twelve months, the cost of

candidate for Assistant Alderman in New York city.

candidate for Assistant Alderman in New York city, in which he affirms that he is 'heartily opposed to the system by which one man holds his fellow in servitude and perperual bondage.' This Busteed would make a most striking match for that renegade Congressman from Massachusetts, whom Mr. Hantoul flayed alive the other day.—Ohio Bugle.

Death of a Lawyer.—Benjamin Rand, Esq., once of our most eminent lawyers, died at his residence, 64 Mt. Vernon street, on Monday.

Terrible Death .- An Irish lad named Cockery

wais instantly drawn into the machinery and torn into

Death of a Veteran .- Gen. Solomon Van Renselaer

died at Albany on Priday, aged 78 years. He was in the last war, and was for many years Postmuster of

Death of Professor Edwards .- A telegraphic message

was received in this city on Saturday evening, from Charleston, S. C., announcing the decease of Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover, Mass.

esidency, over all other persons who have been sed for that high s ation; and if he shall be nom-

hire was over \$3000, while their bill for kid

POUGRKEEPSIE, April 20.

Almighty Nomination .- The New York Mirror save

gold in his tent, waiting for an escort.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., April 22.

se Garrison:

while on an anti-slavery visit to and stay visitity. I met with a professedly antiprofessedly antiover minister—s man of talent and much native many, but whose practice falls behind his profes-ic whose position is false, claiming to be true to the position is followship with the abettors deer, If you choose to publish the following d days if he reach him, and others of a class to her, it may have trained to the needless to give, and he heard to riolate the confidence of a private con-Yours truly,

G. B. STEBBINS.

tak sin: a remember, we held a long, and, to me genversation in your study, when I visitdynather some three weeks since. In that interelypartogo, some ince were annee. In that interes, roll told me liamed, and planny what you mel my errors. I respect and esteem you for it, test make no better return than by writing you. of speech which we both, and point that plainness of speech which we both and a that time. good Thou art the man, aftered in that spiri are the wounds of a friend; and I may repeat nee of the arguments used at that time, adding such and the arguments used as that time, adding a

You profess to be an anti-slavery minister, to you profess to be an anti-slavery Congregational church ding slaveholders as men-stealers, and refusing ther slavenoures as inter-secures, and refusing per, a toble position; occupying which, a true man est a noble position, occupying which, a true man sall do great good. | But do your professions and grief stree? Are you not either 'a blind leader the blind, or deceiving others? By your own adwise, you commune with Baptists, Methodists and whiterians, each members of a great body with its best in the slave land, where professed Christians are sealing the livery of the court of heaven, to erre the devil in,' hold in bondage 600,000 human gere the never in, most in so-called Christian fellowship those whom you call man-stealers; robbers, refere, of the worst stamp.

You tell me that, being Congregational, you only seraize the individual churches you fellowship, not electrice the organizations they belong to. A weak storfage for a clear-headed man like you! You ar you should purge your church of horse-thieves their spologists or supporters. Now, practically, se eye less for men than horses. Politicians who invested for slaveholders, and are ready again to is so-or to support men ready to make bids for the al of the Slave Power, by doing deeds which will rethem an immortality of shame in the coming set of a world's liberty-can come from the guilty serie of patties, with praises of man-stealers fresh on ther polluted lins, and sit down at your communion well Verily is your light darkness to the world n would save from sin and sorrow. Can you won men doubt the reality of goodness, the existence God, in view of such action by churches professe !-Christian? As you told me in your study, with en feeling which showed a conscience stricken by rese of guilt, 'this is a hard matter.'

You cannot encourage the efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, because you fear some of its eminent members are not Orthodox in faith, after riew of Orthdoxy. Do you not know that that select is composed of men and women of widely different views in theology, bound together by the common belief that . he 's true to God whose true to man, asking no questions as to belief, sending out sgrats to swaken public sentiment, to enlist the pulthe press, all agencies, all men, to help in the Oristian work of breaking the bonds of the oppress ed - Inviting all to free discussion, asking the Church to prove its love of God by works of mercy to man, and it refuse, ready to expose its iniquity, and write 'Ichabod' on its portals? Do you fear

Anti slavery churches-Orthodox after the strictest ides, too-open their doors to us, and foar no tint of herery knowing that we discuss not creeds, but duties, not professions, but actions. The Pharisce of old was careful to talk loud of every letter of the old law; neglected no part of the ritual; could pass by the bleshood of him who neid tithes to suppor the synagogue; cared little for a false life. Jesus came among them, with his spirit of world-wide humusity, saying, . By their fruits ye shall know them, and tebuked the narrow bigotry and hypocrisy of the Jews by his beautiful parable of the Good Samaritan

You 'strain at the gnut and swallow the camel, refusing to act in the anti-slavery cause unless those politician, the pions sanctifier of slavery by the hand, s Christians, if Orthodox in profession after your

Behold Christianity made casy ! An Orthodox profession made a substitute for a life of devotedness to justice and mercy; a religion which, costing little, is worth just what it costs. The Christian precept b, Lave thy brother '-the Christian mode of judgag men by their life; that of the Pharisce by the beief. You choose the letter, helping thus to keep the world in bondage to sin and ignorance; doubtless siding a good life quite desirable, but a good profamou the great thing. Deceive yourself as you may by reasonings about 'organic sins,' and 'gradual influences of Christianity,' is not this the tendenty of your position and action? Professions are thesp, mere words going from the lips outward; hade in the popular current, they give a reputation but a true life-keeping one's principles for every day bis, not brought out on Sunday and laid by on week days to keep from spoiling, as we put by gaudy china, to freil for daily wear, good only for a show now ted then-that is sometimes-yes, often-thought trublesome; therefore, we have little of it, so long a so chesp a substitute passes well among men. Willit pass as well in the eye of the all-seeing One I complain not of your belief, theologically; . let ever me be fully persuaded in his own mind, and athere honestly to what he deems truth. Correct tiers are important, too; but the life, the spirit of self-serifice, the reverence for the worth of a human mal, shown by an active battle with all who help to degrate man - by these alone can we rightly judge of the pint that is in a man. You have more light on this great question of human rights than many othes, and therefore your position and that of your durch is preuliarly a dangerous one to yourselves and to those around you. Dangerous to yourselves. because, having some light, you have tried to satisfr pour consciences, and at the same time keep numben and wealth in your church by a compromise with iniquity, not during to be thorough, yet cloaking Jour weakness under a profession well fitted to give you a false and treacherous quiet, to make you say, We have done well, while sitting quietly for other to fight the battle for freedom. Dangeron to the community, because they look up to you a m anti-slavery church, and instead of life and earbestness, find a pretence, they must see is worth lit-

the and thus lose faith in truth. But I must close. Freely yet kindly have I addread you, for you have a native manliness, a clear intellect, an carnest heart, that would make you Errorg, nable, useful, were you able to cast aside the hunny-like cerements of sect, and be alive to the daty of working earnestly for man's freedom, asking and whether Jow or Samaritan struck the blow that broke the fetters from a brother's limbs, and gave him hope and freedom. I am, as ever, Your faithful friend,

G. B. STEBBINS.

To Count Bud Schauentein has been definitely Pointed Prime Minister of Austria.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Dedham, on Thursday, 22d ult., in Temperance Hall, the President, Edmund Quincy, in the chair. The necting was opened with prayer by John Rand, of Milton, who subsequently offered the following resolution :-

Resolved, That the command of God and the principles of humanity alike authorise and encourage us to seek the abolition of slavery, and also of every other wrong, in the diligent use of every just instrumentality within our control, until the victory is gained.

A committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year was appointed, and the following report made and adopted :-

· Président, EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham. Vice Presidents, RICHARD CLAP, Dorchester. Erris Allen, Medfield. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline. Connelius Cowing, West Roxbury JOHN RAND, Milton.

Corresponding Secretary,
WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Brookline. Recording Secretary,

ANNE W. WESTON, Weymouth. Treasurer, ELIAS RICHARDS, Weymouth.

Counsellors, EDWIN THOMPSON, East Walpole. - Rogers, Walpole. Louisa A. Allen, Dedham. H. W. BLANCHARD, Dorchester. JOHN C. WYMAN, Dedham.

ELIZA A. TAPT. Dedham. Mr. Garrison then presented the following series of resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That the acme of human folly, av dacity and infatuation has recently been exhibited in the United States House of Representatives, in the adoption of a resolution, by that body, affirming the atrocious compromise measures to be a final settlement of the slavery question; because the political knoves who voted for that resolution are not the masters or creators of public sentiment, but its submissive vassals, as much so as the vanes on all the steeples are dependant for motion on the change of the

2. Resolved, That a million of such resolution would be as impotent to suppress the anti-slavery agitation, as was the mandate of Canute against the rising tide of the ocean; and, instead of smothering, they will add fuel to the flame of popular excite-

3. Resolved, That the controversy which has so long rocked this guilty nation, respecting the enslavement of millions of the people, will never be settled until the Almighty is dethroned, or his judgments exterminate the oppressors, or the slaves are released from their chains, or all human intellects, consciences and hearts are turned to stone.

4. Resolved, That there is no form of despotism existing in the world so full of insecurity, so rotten in its foundation, so explosive in its nature, so abhorrent in its features, or so sure of an eternal overthrow as that of chattel slavery; and, therefore, instead o being disheartened by its present triumphant position, we are mightily strengthened to continue the warfare against it, remembering that 'the battle is the Lord's, and he saveth not by sword or spear.'

5. Resolved, That the Senator in Congress, from Massachusetts, (elected to that body as the highest type of political anti-slavery, and to secure whose election, an entire session of the Legislature was allowed to pass, without an attempt to elicit from it a note of condemnation even of the infernal Fugitive Slave Law.) who can allow more than four months to pass, without finding or creating a single opportunity to utter a syllable in opposition to the supremacy and daring outrages of the Slave Power; and who having had in his possession, upwards of two months, a petition numerously signed for the liberation of Drayton and Sayres from their cruel captivity, without presenting it to the Senate, or informing the petitioners why he has not thought it proper or expedient to comply with their request; must not be sur prised or offended if his conduct be deemed inex plicable, and pronounced unworthy of his profession and position

6. Resolved. That while the cause of Hungary i dear to us as the friends of struggling liberty, and is of the enemies of truth and righteousness. The comnot dependant in its claims for sympathy and aid on mander has his own tactics and modes of warfare; but the fidelity of any Hungarian leader, we are constrain- he is doing vigorous and glorious battle. In him, the may feel gladdened by the presence of Louis Kossuth whether they be of the soil, or in the Government in the old Bay State, and disposed to hail him as the the Union, the Church, or any where else, find a undaunted champion of liberty, we are not of the steady and determined foe. The Pleasure Boat is a number; for, by his utter cowardice and silence on gallant, noble little craft. May she never strike her the subject of slavery-his eulogies of the menstealers of the South as the true friends of universal universal peace is proclaimed on earth, and love and freedom-his careful avoidance of the fact, that every sixth person in the land is a bond slave-his truthless declarations as to the love of liberty, and the hatred of oppression, animating the bosoms of the American people-le has shown himself to be a parasite, radically defective on the score of principle, selfishly bound up in the cause of Hungarian independence, and therefore has forfeited his claim to the confidence and respect of all those whose country is the world, and whose countrymen are all mankind.

7. Resolved, That the glorious principle of union on which,' according to Kossuth, ' stands the mighty pyramid of our greatness,' is a principle which immolates millions of the inhabitants of the land on the streets, almost defeated us wholly. The meeting was bloody altar of slavery, which allows no protection to be given to any fugitive slave in any part of the country, which cements our boasted Union with innocent blood, which interposes the broad shield of the national power for the protection of the South- ing a silent contribution. I love to record such deeds ern taskmasters and the degradation of their victims. which allows the slaveholder to represent three-fifths of his slaves in Congress, and which, sapping the foundation of American freedom, is powerfully retarding the progress of liberty throughout the world.

8. Resolved, That nothing can more signally illustrate the folly and infatuation of the great Hungarian outlaw, than in visiting such a country as this, with its slave-holders, slave-breeders, and slave-dealersits slave plantations, slave shambles, and slave coffles-its whips, and chains, and branding-irons-its Fugitive Slave Bill and domestic slave trade-with them. This will be corrected, doubtless, as we be the expectation of enlisting the government and people in the cause of Hungarian liberty, and eliciting from them material aid and official influence for the overthrow of European despotism.

9. Resolved, That in the contempt thrown upon his mission by the South, and its evident failure throughout the country, notwithstanding his careful avoidance of every expression calculated to excite the displeasure of the Slave Power, he has verily his reward; and another most instructive lesson is taught of the madness of attempting to gather grapes of thorns, and figs of thistles.

10. Resolved, That in the recent letter of DANIEL in which he re-affirms his satisfaction with the Fugitive Slave Law, and holds it 'to be a law entirely the Liberator, the reason for such a proceeding. Have constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential the people of Rhode Island become so thoroughly to the peace of the country ; and says he looks to abolitie adjustment of the questions to which they relate'; kind in the heart of its capital; or have they som delusive hope of securing Southern votes, and throw-ing into the scale of the Siave Power whatever of intellect, reputation, public and personal influence, at-

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. | taches to his name and position, and thus doing what | in him lies for the 'preservation, propagation and perpetuation' of that system which is the 'sum of all

The meeting was addressed, during the morning afternoon and evening sessions, by the President, Miss Lucy Stone, Messra. Garrison, Wendell Phil-lips, William L. Bowditch, John Rand, Edwin Thompon, H. W. Blanchard, W. Allen and others. In the afternoon, the Resolution, offered by Mr. Garrison touching the course of Senator Sumner in Congress, was under consideration. Mr. Garrison sustained it, and Mr. Phillips objected to its adoption at this time, on the grounds that Mr. Sumner had never taken the anti-slavery ground claimed for him by his Free Soil and Anti-Slavery admirers; that he was to be judged only by what he had himself professed; that he was entitled to his own time for such action as he was entitled to his own that lot better he proposed taking, he being on the spot, and better able to judge of the exigencies of the case, &c. &c. Mr. Bowditch made a very able and interesting speech on the statistics of slaveholding, setting forth in the clearest light the smallness of the slaveholding body, its absolute power over the national affairs, and the hopes to be derived from the vast non-slaveholding majorities of the slaveholding States. Mr. Bowditch was earnestly requested to reduce his speech into the form of a tract, for distribution, with which he was

understood to comply.

In the evening, the hall was filled with an attentive audience, and addressed with great eloquence and ability by Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, Miss Stone and Mr. Rand. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MAINE DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

We have just closed a most fatiguing and every way trying campaign in Maine. But it has afforded is very little opportunity to judge of the State, as a field for anti-slavery culture. The season was too far advanced when we commenced; and then, the storms of snow, rain and wind were almost incessant, and at times truly terrific. Consequently, our meetings vere generally small, and in more than one instance siled altogether.

Of the manner and results of our labors, in several places, the readers of the Liberator have been already

In Portland, we had meetings of a truly cheering character. In the day time on Sunday, the audience was not only large, but attentive and serious in very high degree; and in it were seen many of the nost intelligent and influential people of the city. In the evening, we had some disturbance, though

light compared with what we often encounter-slight compared with what has been witnessed in years past, in that very hall. A narrow fringe of beardless and perhaps brainless beings hung themselves around the outer edge of our meeting in the evening, as the attorneys of the religion and democracy of the nation. They gave us the best defence their clients' case admitted of, by clattering away most industriously with the heels of their huge brogans on the floor. It was sad to witness, not for our sakes, but their own. Had they been born of better parents, and properly train ed, they would no doubt have behaved better. Our meetings are like a cornfield in one respect. There must be an outside row, that never comes to much.

For the getting up and sustaining of these meet ings, we were indebted mainly to the Fosters and Morrills-names worthy of most honorable mention as connected with the cause of humanity-in Port land. For patient, persevering labor and sacrifice in all the various departments of anti-slavery effort none are deserving of higher commendation. The ranks of the tried and true in that city have been sadly thinned and broken; but still there is a little band, who are as yet invincible, and with whom it is felicity itself to suffer and co-operate.

The Portland Inquirer, the Free Soil organ, is feeble affair, altogether. We were told that it is not half supported. This may be some apology for its demanding pay for inserting a brief notice of antislavery meetings-a thing which even Whig and Democratic papers, out of Portland, have sometimes done gratuitously.

The Pleasure Boat, commanded by Commodore Jer emiah Hacker, is a whole navy in itself; stronge than the Spanish Armada and its conqueror both carrying guns of fatal calibre to the foe, and enough of them to storm all the fortresses and strongholde olies of every kind which oppress humanity colors, nor be found without shot in her locker, until

In Bath, we had good meetings, and found a few excellent and active friends. Two-thirds of all the contributions we obtained in the State, we received in Bath. We encountered many Free Soil men in various places, but there is one in that city, who de serves a much higher compliment than to say, he is worth the whole of them. He spared no labor nor ex pense to have our meetings widely notified, and as efcetive every way, as possible.

In Saco and Biddeford we encountered, literally, food of opposition. The heavy rain, the rise of the Saco river, and the impassable state of many of the small, and left us a dollar and sixty cents out of pock-

et. We found, however, one excellent person we had

not known before, who subscribed for the Liberator

bought liberally of friend Grover's books, besides mal But, my letter is already too long. We had many adventures and encounters worth recording, but the Liberator is used to better purpose. There are some truly noble spirits where we went; though not many who sid with contributions, except in the places have named. How we travel from place to place, and how we live, pay tavern bills, buy wood and candles and sometimes pay for halls, must be, to some, a mystery-for however glad they are to see us, and enjoy our lectures and labors, they seem willing we should do all at our own expense, or at least without aid from stow more labor, where this sin of omission is still

committed. Your humble, but sincere fellow-worker, PARKER PILLSBURY. Concord, April 27, 1852.

AN INQUIRY.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1852.

FUIEND GARRISON : I learn from the lady who has been employed the anti-slavery office of Providence for the last eight or nine years, that the committee having the charge of that office have voted to close it, while the mean WEBSTER to G. A. TAVENNER, Esq., of Alexandria, for its present continuance, at least, were within their reach. The object of this note is to inquire, through nized, in the opinion of the Committee, th the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that and expresses the conviction, that 'no further agita-tion can make any considerable progress at the North;' rending appeal of the fugitive slave? I trust that the great Northern traitor is seen still making his bid some members of that committee will be kind enough for the Presidency, 'glorying in his shame' with the I. C. KENYON.

Presidential.—The Whig Convention of Ohio have nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Whig Convention of Virginia passed the following resolve: That we prefer Millard Fillmore as a candidate for

proposed for that high station; and if he shall be nom-inated by the Whig National Convention, the Whiga of Virginia will give him their cordial support. Flying Speed.—The down express train on the Hurlem r. ad having got behind time on Saturday, the engineer, knowing that the track was clear, put the steam on the 'iron horse.' He ran one hundred and three miles in two hours and ten minutes, including the three stops, to take in wood and water. Deducting ten minutes for the time lost in the three stops, makes the average of the running time's mile in one minute and seventeen seconds.—Albany Journal. Flying Speed.—The down express train on the Horlem rand having got behind time on Saturday, the engineer, knowing that the track was clear, put the steam on the 'iron horse.' He ran one hundred and three miles in two hours and ten minutes, including the three stops, to take in wood and water. Deducting ten minutes for the time lost in the three stops, makes the average of the running time a mile in one minute and seventeen seconds.—Albany Journal.

New Obleans, April 30th.

Burning of the Steamer Pocahontas.—Ten Liese Lost, and a Large Quantity of Cotton.—The steamer Pocahontas, including the lost of the water's edge in half an hour. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a torner sheriff of Arkansas, lady, and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen, and a chambermaid.

PRESIDENTIAL Of the Democratic ex ectants, Douglas is hunself a negro-driver and own of; Caes has been eating pro-slavery dirt, and his ow I words, for a long period; and Buchanan is covered with abject mud, from his head to his heels.

Of the Whig candidates, Fillmore brea hes only through the black and bloody nostrils of slavery; Webster is the groom of the stables to the peculiar satisfaction; and Scott, alarmed lest he sh il be left behind, is hunting over his past life, to fine if there is not one rotten spot through which he u sy fall to the depth of his rivals.

This is the contest for the Presidency viz.: to see who has caten and can eat the most p relayery dirt—to see whose dust-licking proposation active, powerful and enduring—Dedham, lass. Gatalley.

dent at Provincetown writes, under date of Wednesday, last week:

One or more distressing accidents have take place since yesterday. Just before dark, last night, the hows of a vessel, broken off just abaft her main rigging, were seen on the outer birs, shout a mile nor hof Highland light, with fifteen persons upon it. The rest of the vessel was washing ashore. The persons on the wreek could be heard calling for assistance, but the tremendous sea upon the shore, combined with the darkness and dense fog which set in about that time, prevented all help to them. Fires were built upon the beach, and the people turned out and lined the shore. Two brave men—Jonathan Collins and the shore. Two brave men—Jonathan Collins and the shore. Two brave men—Jonathan Collins and the shore of the persons on board. They succeeded in getting near enough to converse with persons on the wreek, when their uncertain craft was overset, and both of the excellent men were unfortunately drowned. Afterwards, two of the unfortunately drowned. After

ROCHESTER, April 20.

Women's Temperance Convention.—The attendance at the Women's Temperance Convention.—The attendance at the Women's Temperance Convention is much larger than was expected. The morning session was for ladies only, when the business of the Convention was arranged, and its officers chosen.

A piece of the stern of the vessel which came on shore, had 'Josepha, of Gloucester,' painted on the stern, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, also read an address.

Freshet in Winchenden — Fishburg April 29.—The

cussion of resolutions and reports of the Committee.

Many speeches were made, both by ladies and gentlemen, prominent among which was an abla addres by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.

Freshet in Winchendon.—Fitchburg, April 23.—Inc.
Cheshire railroad bridge, in Winchendon, was washed
away about sun down, carrying a mill with it. The
down mail train for Boston had passed over it but a
few minutes before. The water has done considerable damage to the road. There will be no train over
it to-morrow. The water is higher than ever known Woman's Rights Convention in Pennsylvan call is now in circulation, says the Freeman, for a Wo man's Rights Convention, to be held in Westchester of the 2d and 3d of June next.

Rhode Island for the Maine Law.—We telegraphe to a trusty Rhode Island advocate of the Maine Law t know how the new Legislature stand on the Main Law question, and received the following response: PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.

the Virginia papers are filled with details of the damage by the late flood. The towns of Worthington, Fairmount, Riverville, and Newport, were inundated, and many houses swept off. More than forty houses were seen to float pist Fairmount. Every house except one, and a part of two others, in the village of Worthington, were swept away. In Fredericksburgh and vicinity, the damage done was very great. Falmouth bridge was entirely swept away. H. GREELEY:—Our new Senate is Maine Lane 1 four majority. The House is Maine Law by fourte majority. We are perfectly satisfied, and hope the few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing.

Yours, C. W.

Well, we are not quite enjoying that blessing, beexpect the day when we shall be.—New York Tribus

The Flood on the Potomac—Eleven Lives Lost.—The destruction of property along the river by the flood is beyond calculation; two families of eleven persons were drowned near Hancock. Houses and barns near the river have been swept off in great numbers. The canal is greatly damaged, and may not be repaired for a year. Clay.—A Spanish lady, writing from Washingto anys of Henry Clay: "I am not able to give you adequate idea of his state. His eye alone shows h not dead! His fingers are a skeleton's—the counnance cadaverous, yet, withal, his mental facult are unimpaired and as vivid as ever."

The Compromise.—The vote on the resolution adopted in the House declaring the Compromise a finality, showed the following results: For the resolution, Northern Whigs, 20 Southern Whigs, 35 Northern Democrats, and 39 Southern Democrats—Total, 101. Against the resolution, 29 Northern Whigs, 1 Southern Whigs, 21 Southern Democrate, and 32 Few Southern Whigs, 1 Southern Democrate, and 32 Few Southern Whigh 1 Southern Democrate, and 32 Few Southern Democrate and 32 Few Southern Democrat Colored Seamen .- The Legislature of Louisiana ha passed a law essentially modifying the former laws that State, concerning free colored persons who are eployed in vessels from the North. The new law rogates that portion of the law which required imprisonment of all colored seamen,—and provi that passports shall be given them, authorising the land ern Whig, 21 Northern Democrats, and 3 Free Soil-ers—total, 64; 34 Whigs and 34 Democrats absent. The Great Quaker Case.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that Chief Juestice Shaw delivered at

The estates of the Count Casimir Batthy have been finally confiscated. There were five a grate estates of the greatest extent and value, and mous by historical association. The most interest als, in equity, s. with wood and collects, the Gurney-ites,) and against the Wilburites. The decision set-tles the title to all the property belonging to the So-ciety of Friends within the jurisdiction of the New-England Yearly Meeting. The Court was over three hours in delivering the opinion. of all was Siklos, a castle, in whose dungeons K. Sigismund was immured in the year 1402.

Stewart's sales in New York, during the 1851, are said to have amounted to the enormous of twelve millions of dollars. The single article gloves is put down at six thousand dollars.

The 'Bleak House' has had the largest sa' any of Dickens's scrials. Forty thousand copies of first number were disposed of at the last account There is nothing like writing for the million. The total receipts for the People's Lecture at the Tabernacle, New York, were \$1803.41. The expenses were \$1819.43. The course comprised four teen lectures, and the lecturers received \$30 each the average compensation. A successful experient this, which might be tried in Boston next season, but the same feet if you have a successful experient the same feet in t

weekly paper to be started in New York on the first week in May. It is to be published by Charles Par-tridge, at No. 3, Courtland Street. It will be open admission fee, it may be added, was only 12 1-2 c tridge, at No. 3, Courtland Street. It was cooper to the discussion of the modern Spiritual phenomena, and devoted to spiritualism generally. Mr. Partisige is a man of ample means and will be a sufficient guarantee for all who subscribe, that they will be suppliantee for all who subscribe, that they will be suppli-Death of Gov. Young.—Ex-Governor John Ye of New York, died at his residence in New York on Friday morning. His disease was consumwith which he was seized in the spring of 1851. ed with the paper during the time paid for. The price is only one dollar a year, payable in advance. Prof. S. B. Brittain is to be editor. which terminated his life in his 50th year. He a native of Vermont, but removed to New York yet a lad.

> In France, a proclamation of the Empi , is again taiked of, and the off of say is lased of the time for the next coup d' etat; on that day, a gran re-view of 150,000 troops is to take place in Paris, viere it is said the soldiers will be encouraged to salut the Emperor with their acclamations.

Vote on the Liquor Bill .- The following is published The Rochester American notices the der a of s an analysis of the vote on the Liquor Bill in the Hon. Heman Alten, of Highgate, Vermont, who died at his residence, on Friday last, of apoplexy. Mr. A. was formerly American Minister to the Chilis Republic, having been appointed to that station by ident John Quincy Adams.

Frightful Casualty.—We learn from the Ja (son (Tenn.) Whig, that Mr. Joseph Wells, his wife, aild, and mother, residing in Decatur county, were illed on Sunday, the 11th ult., by the falling of a lib of a tree upon their house. The Almighty has plainly nominated Daniel Web-ster for the highest office on earth. That would seem to prove Shelly's words true when he said:

St. Louis, April 26 .- Steamer Prairie State colwounding about twenty persons, mostly boat ands-and deck passengers. The assistant engines, was instantly killed.

Ann Goag, the Murderess.—Ann Goag, who was convicted, a short time since, of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of May, gave birth to a female child to day, in her cell, at the county jail. It is not known, as yet, whether the execution of the sentence will be postponed or The New York Evening Post says- 'Our Washington correspondent informs us, upon w at he deems reliable authority, that Mr. A. O. P. N. cholson, of Tennessee, has a letter in his possessio from Gen. Cass, containing his reasons for not vot ug for the Fugitive Slave Law. He said he could never the said he could never such a law without the jury clause.

Try Again .- The Whigs here have been trying several times to get up tremendous public natings to nominate Mr. Webster, but have invariably failed. Why don't they try General Scott in the sam way? Trot out old Chepultepee, and see how he pace. No harm in trying.—N. Y. Herald.

Murder and Lynching.—James Frisherson, sheriff of Lavaca Co., Texas, was recently murdere man named Sharkey, from Mississippi, in N w Orleans. The citizens subsequently took him is m the jail and hung him. Circumstances after Cases .- Busteed, the New York Circumstances after Cases.—Bus'ecd, the New York lawyer, who has the faculty of swearing to, or denying any thing that his client may need to make out of his cause, was once, according to his own declaration, an anti-slavery man by 'inevitable blood.' The Nandard publishes a letter written when he was a

A man boasted that he once had a prother who was a revolutionary hero. It came out I at the person spoken of was long on the tread-mill. Baptismal Pants.'-The subscriber would spect

Baptismal Panta.—The subscriber would spectfully inform the Reverend Clergy, that he is mulactures and offers for sale a superior article of Bottismal Panta, expressly designed for baptizing pur osea.—They are manufactured from Vulcanized Metal- e Rubber McIntosh Cloth, resembling in appearant Black Bombazine, are easy and pleasant to wear, and are warranted perfectly Water Proof. Also every kind of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Fabrics, whose de and etail .- New York Recorder.

Every thing has its ludierous point . ' view and funny incidents occur even on such gra s occasions as funerals. A certain cockney bluebea l, overcome by his sensibility, fainted at the grav of his
fourth spouse. What shall we do with him? asked
a perplexed friend of his. Let him alone, cried a
waggish bystander, 'he'll soon reseire?

To Cornespondents. 'Ella' mistakes her calling. n trying to write poetry-for example :-Companion dear she's left behind, To bear the heavy stroke, Fond, lonely children to remain, With bitter tears to mourn."

We do not doubt the severity of the berr vemen or the excellence of the departed one; but we must decline publishing the effusion sent to us, notwithstanding it has been twice forwarded.

PRESIDENTIAL Of the Democratic ex ectants

MR. FOSTER IN PEPPERELIE

DARIEL FOSTER, of Concord, an Agent of the Mass. Anti Slavery Society, will give a course of Four Lec-tures, in Pepperell, commencing on Monday evening, May 3d, and continuing on the following three eve-

May 3d, and continuing on the following three evenings.

The Fitchburg Nesse speaks of this course of lectures, which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall in that place, in very commendatory terms, and advises 'all to hear Mr. Foster, wherever he may sojourn, who have an opportunity.' Mr. Foster will spend the day in soliciting subscribers for the Liberator and funds for the cause of Freedom.

Subjects of these Lectures. 1. Influence of American Slavery on the Free Labor of this country. 2. The True and the False Life compared. 3. The ProSlavery character of our National Government, and the necessity of its overthrow. 4. The True and the False Church compared.

LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Reading, Haverhill, Gloucester, Rockport, Essex. Friday evening, April 30. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Essex, Manchester. Thursday, Friday,

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Sunday, May 9. Lucy Stone will be present. For the place of meeting, see next week's Liberator.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Will lecture on reformatory subjects in Leyden Hall, Plymouth, on Sunday next, morning and eve-

THE YOUNG LADIES' MORAL AND LITERA-RY SOCIETY

Propose holding a Fair for the sale of useful and or-

Propose holding a Fair for the sale of useful and or-namental articles, in the vestry of Belknap Street Church, on Wednesday, May 19th.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to pur-chase a suitable receptacle for the books they have al-ready collected, to increase their library, and extend their means of usefulness. Any contributions to this object will be gratefully received, either in the form of money or articles for the table, may be left at the store of Mrs. L. A. H. PETERSON, 149 Court st.

BUY-READ-CIRCULATE.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, a neat pamphilet of 212 pages, containing the Reports of several Committees, and the Speeches, as Phonographically reported, is for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society; First, second, third Annual Reports of the Ameri-

can A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in Boston. WM. I. BOWDITCH.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other is desirous of a steady place in the country. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HU-MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

De. Pohter, .-- Dear Sir: -- I feel in duy bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea.

benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head. My eyes were much inflamed and very painful; I thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment; I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacca far surpasses every other Panacca. MAHALA ROBBINS.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1992.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; Radding & CO., BREWSTERS, STEVENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the April 23.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and diff-rent complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its renovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Scrofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its puri-ying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti Scrofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Uleers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In flue, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. CROOKER, Agent, 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Agents.

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete as-

Agents.

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots, Herbs, Barks, &c., wholesale and retail.

March 19

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST publish d, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston :

Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price,

Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cts. Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melo-deon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents.

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 169 HANOVER STREET.

WILL give particular attention to the treatment of Scrofula and all kinds of Humors. Advice gratic.

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER. No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON.

repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

March 14

JOHN CURTIS & CO., TAIL ORS.

No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING.

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.

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For the Liberator.

THE SIMS STORM.

Come on, fierce Storm-King, come, From thy dark Northern mountain home; Clothe thee with thy fiercest cloud! Come abroad, relentless, proud. April, that was wont to wear Such a meek and melting air, Learn thee a new lessou now-God spreads horror o'er thy brow, And his stronge and vengeful frown O'er thy beauty resteth down.

It is fitting, it is meet, Beating hail and chilling sleet, Bitter winds with howling breath, Like the wail of winter's death; Better this befits the time Of cold and cruel-hearted crime, Than gentle sun and genial shower. Once bland April's virgin dower! Colder than this wintry storm Were those fiends in human form, Who their bound and fettered prey

Through sleet and darkness bore away. Well the Thunderer it beseems, To mark with ire their impious schemes, Thus to roar his fiat forth, Through the wild and darkening North, Breathing out even Nature's war With these murderers and their Law.

Mighty Daniel ! wrap up well Thy now grim and battered shell; 'Tis no common winter's cold Pierces through thy giant mould; There's a something in this blast, Whispers sternly of the past. All the chill poor Sims endured, The sorrow never to be cured, Pierces shuddering through thee now, Though thou bear'st that haughty brow. Through the many folds that hide That strong, crafty heart of pride, Th' avenging arrow worketh in The sting of Death, the hire of Sin! Though near, the wine in goblets swims, On its wave seems written ' Sims ! Though Flattery plies its ready art, Flattery cannot draw that dart; All thy glory has departed-Weaker grows the Iron-Hearted. And Thou, sleek puppet of the times,

Jackall to the Tiger's crimes, Bringing in his hunted prey, MILLAND, where art thou, to-day? Catering to the dainty South, Human flesh to gorge her mouth; Busied in the dirty strife To hold thy Presidential life-So full thy thoughts of place and dinner, Canvass-backs, and white house winner. Vain this storm with trumpet tongue-Still thy ' withers are unwrung.' But e'en for thee Heaven hath an hour, When Conscience shall assert her power; The goods thou lustest for all gone, Thou'lt curse the day when thou wast born ; And to thy soul shall enter in The 'iron' of thy deadly sin-A nation's freedom signed away, To win the honors of a day!

SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG ONE,

WHO WAS AFRAID TO SPEAK HIS MIND ON A GREAT QUESTION.

Shame upon thee, craven spirit! Is it manly, just or brave, If a truth have shone within thee, To conceal the light it gave? Captive of the world's opinion-Free to speak, but yet a slave.

All conviction should be valiant : Tell thy troth-if truth it be-Never seek to stem its current; Thoughts, like rivers, find the sea; It will fit the widening circle Of Eternal Verity.

Speak thy thought if thou believ'st it, Let it jostle whom it may, E'en although the foolish scorn it, Or the obstinate gainsay : Every seed that grows to-morrow, Lies beneath a clod to-day.

If our sires, the noble-hearted, Pioneers of things to come, Had, like thee, been weak and timid, Traitors to them elves, and dumb-Where would be our present knowledge, Where the hoped Millennium?

Where would be triumphant Science, Searching with her fearless eyes Through the infinite creation For the soul that underlies-Soul of Beauty, soul of Goodness, Wisdom of the earth and skies?

Where would be all great Inventions Each from by-gone fancies born, Issued first in doubt and darkness, Launched 'mid apathy and scorn How could moon-time ever light us, But for dawning of the morn?

Where would be our free opinion-Where the right o speak at all, If our sires, like thee mistrustful, Had been deaf to duty's call, And concealed the thoughts within them, Lying down for fear to fall?

Though an honest thought, outspoken, Lead thee into chains or death-What is life, compared with Virtue? Shalt thou not survive thy breath ? Hark ! the future age invites thee ! Listen, trembler, what it saith !

It demands thy thought in Justice, Debt. not tribute of the free; Have not ages long departed, Groaned, and toiled, and bled for thee? If the Past have lent thee wisdom, Pay it to Futurity.

SONNET. BY CALDER CAMPBELL.

Ye who the lack of gold would plead as lack Of power to help another, think not so; But where the stumbling steps of sickness go, Pollow with friendly foot; and in the track Of life, when ye encounter, 'midst the snow, Bewildered wanderers, turn not proudly back, But lead them gently from their walks of wo By such kind words as cast a brighter glow Than gold around them. Oh, be sure of this The alms most precious man can give to man Are kind and truthful words; nor come am Warm sympathizing tears to eyes that scan The world aright! The only error is, Neglect to do the little good we can !

are only indications of a terrible truth. No calculation of the amount of money wasted, crime committed, or lives lost by any one social indulgence can expose the enormity of the evil. No catalogue of half-starved men or half-clad women can reveal the misery that ensues from an unjust remuneration of iabor. The visible suffering can never be told, it can only be intimated; while behind this lie a wretchedness and a sinfulness that neither figures nor words can exhibit. Put aside statistics, and take the masses of fact which lie upon the world's history, like deposits of lava on the green fields around Vesuvius, and what do they show, if not that there is need of reforms that shall reach the very heart of society? Look, in this middle of the ninetenth century of the Christian era, not at Heathen coin rie, but at the stan Europe or Prot stant America; at France, the beautiful, sinking into political ruin beneath the despotism of a name; at England the free, with its millions of work-people, in mines and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil, who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil who have no unore and manufactories and on the soil that the ministry could have taken shelter under the diplomatic generalities of the speech from the thorous, and the drever shrink from the responsibility of stating, fully an indicating the proposition was to send a larger force in the same direction. The speech of Kossuth is so ably and earnestly preaching in are only indications of a terrible truth. No calculation of the amount of money wasted, crime com-

One other truth must be admitted before we can One other truth must be admitted before we can hope for any satisfactory change. The improvement which is needed must come through human agency. We must neither leave it for God to effect by a miraculous interference with the affairs of men, nor expect that the world will advance to perfection by certain inherent laws of self-development; for God's special aid in behalf of our race has been God's special and in benail of our race has been given through Christ, and the great law of social progress deducible from the Gospel is, that man must be faithful to the opportunities of usefulness which invite his effort. The tendencies of society offer a reciprocal antagonism, and those which lead to deterioration are certainly as strong as those which are suited to raise and refine a people. Whatever conquest shall be gained over error and sin, whatever permanent removal of an evil that now enters into the history of the times shall be secured. we, or our children, will owe to the exertions of men,—call them philanthropists, reformers, or what we may, -visionaries, radicals, fanatics, (names may hinder or help, but they cannot defeat a good cause, for though there be potency in a name, necessity and will are still mighter); the changes that shall introduce a better condition of humanity must come from the endeavor and consent of men whose eyes are open, and whose hearts are true. They who 'for Zion's sake will not hold their peace, and for Jerusalem's sake will not rest,' shall cause 'the

righteousness thereof to go forth as brightness.'
One further remark would I make in anticipatio of the inquiry before us. Those reforms which shall be productive of the widest and most lasting good must spring from religious faith. We need not deny the value of many changes in the social condeny the value of many changes in the social condition, which are the result of physical or economical science. Fulton and Arkwright have been benefactors of the world. And yet their inventions may eventually aggravate the moral perplexities of life. The greatest mistake of this age consists in allowing philanthropy and Christianity to stand in an attitude of mutual defiance or distrust. Who was the great philanthropist? Was it not he who 'died, the just for the unjust?' Who was the creates all things anew? Can they who have learn-ed of him be the enemies of beneficent change? The streams that shall carry refreshment to our flow from the life of him who came 'to seek and to save that which was lost.' There is a fine symbolic passage in one of the Hebrew prophets which describes the efficacy of influences proceeding from a devout faith. 'By that side, shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, neither shall the fruit thereof be consumed: it shall bring forth new fruit according to it months, because their waters they issued out of the sanctuary; and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine. Because their waters they issued out of the sanctuary,—those few words fay upon the whole secret of success in the con duct of undertakings for the amelioration of society If now we examine the spirit of reform, that w

may ascertain what qualities determine its essential character, we shall first discover that it is a courage ous and aggressive spirit. Such it must be from the nature of its office. Its aim is to overthrow that which exists, and to substitute for the admitted o ter. Its attitude, therefore, may always seem to b one of hostility, of assault. Its attack on popula errors, as we shall presently observe, will not be in discriminate, nor simply figree; but by the condition of its birth-right, it is bound to be the inexorable for of what it deems wrong. When it succombs to social abuse, it forfeits its claim to be considered a leader in the affairs of men; it abdicates its authori ty, and betrays the cause water it is defend. To persons of a timid or quiet temper to defend. To persons of reform is disagreeable this element in the spirit of reform is disagree They are afraid of it. But they are not the persons to carry forward the world. They are serviceable and pleasant in their place, but their place is not among the champions of freedom or truth. A frank among the champions of treedom of truth. A frank and manly bearing becomes the reformer, such as bespeaks his confidence in a good, though it be a perilous or difficult enterprise. If he qualis before ob-stacles, is intimidated by threats, or worried by ridi-cu'e, he shows himself unfit for the office he has assumed. The spirit of reform is not an Ishmael, whose hand is 'against every man, and every man's hand against him,' but it is a Peter the Hermit, preaching in all ages a crusade for the recovery of the ed. The spirit of reform is not an Ishmael, who

Holy Land from the infidels.

Hence, secondly, it is an indefatigable, earnest energetic spirit. If it were not, how could it accomplish any thing? Changes in the opinions and practices of mankind are not wrought by feeble complish any thing? Changes in the opinions and practices of mankind are not wrought by feeble hands. Customs which generations have accepted do not stand like nicks poised as if waiting for a child's touch to roll them from the mountain-height. They are imbedded in the ground, which has risen up about them, and grown old with them, and which must be rent apart before they can be dislodged. To many, if not to most observere, the reformer may seem fearfully in earnest. His soul, possessed by the great ideas, to whose service he has bound himself by indentures of conscience and heart, i) intensely active, and this inward force cannot but communicate itself to his external life. And yet why should we select him as an example of unusual energy? Is he more in earnest than are bad men to secure their ends? Is he more in earnest than is the politician of a large or a small time, or the scholar

IB SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS?

Extracts from a Discourse on 'The Spirit of Reform,' preached on Fast Day, April 8, 1852, at the Federal Street Meeting-House, Boston, by Rev. Extracts from a pliceourse on 'The Spirit of Reform. I would describe it, and criticise it, independently of its local application.

This is my subject—the Spirit of Reform. I would describe it, and criticise it, independently of its local application.

We must first, however, settle one point,—that there is need of reform,—that of the spirit of which I shall speak has a work to do which ought to be done. I am not sure 'that a secret incredulity on this point is flot the ground of that want of interest which many persons manifest in the philanthropic enterprises of the day. The world is well enough as it is, or it is growing better fast enough, is the shought which governs their minds, though it may, not cross their lips. Indeed, a man would be rather ashamed to say aloud that society appears to him to need no improvement. But most of us, probably, entertain a less lively sense than facts would warrant of the evils which press upon the world. If the statistics of suffering or vice, in any of its forms, be laid before us, we are apt to dismuss them with the remark, that they are delusive, if not wholly false. Let statistics alone, then; when most accurate, they are only indications of a terrible truth. No calcalation of the amount of money wasted, crime com-

of the Union, and with slavery as a permanent institution in the other half; at Boston, the city of our stitution in the other half; at Boston, the city of our love, with its provocations to intemperance at every love, with its provocations to intemperance at every and fairly, his views on all political subjects. The subject was one of European significance, and the people of Hungary should treat it as a member of guilt; look where you will,—alas! look into our homes and our churches, and if you can say that how here you will,—alas! look into our there is no need of reform, why, then you are one of these whom the prophet of old, and the Saviour afterhose whom t those whom the prophet of old, and the Saviour afterthose whom the prophet of old, upon the question as it affected Hungary and
the Austrian empire. Private sympathies and antipthe Austrian e lation and circumstances. If we lay down a princi ple, we must adhere with iron rigor to all its con sequences. If we Hungarians approve the outbreak in Italy, because Italy fights for its national freedom them we must also approve the Croatian insurrection for they, in my opinion, are also fighting for freedom As an individual, he confessed a sympathy for the Italian people, and, for the interests of civilization he could wish that it might be free and have a free government; but if they asked his opinion as mit

Before the ministry was formed, we were asked on the part of Austria, whether we would assume part of the mitonal debt, and we answered that it part of the national debt, and we answered that it was impossible. Then, said Austria, if you will not assume any part of the national debt, and Italy break loose from us, the result will be national bankruptcy. Then we were asked if we would undertake to send inen into Italy, and we answered that this also was impossible. When the ministry was formed, insurrection broke out on all sides, and the Austrian cab-inet said that as the war in Italy must be brought to a close, and as Hungary will not assume part of the national debt, they must look for help where they can find it, and have recourse to Jellechich. This is the heavy necessity which has been laid upon Hungary. We have always maintained that the war in Italy should be ended, and that the present position of I sly was untenable. The sooner the end comes, the better. But as our own land was in a disturbed state, we could not give material aid. If Austria is disposed to maintain the rights of Thingary, Hingary, should show the same spirit towards Austria.—
The sympathy of France is ready to be extended to the Lombardo-Venitian Republic, but not to the same country as a kingdom under Charles Albert. He has no more right to the throne of that country, than Jellachich has to that of Croatis He has no more right to interfere in the contest maintained by he Lombardo-Venetian for their liberties against Austria, than, for instance, the Czar would have in the struggle between Illyria and Hungary. This is the policy of the Hungarian ministry. We say to Austria, 'Help us to suppress the disorders which you have encouraged, though perhaps not kindled. and we will give you all the military force which we can spare at home, to aid you, not to oppress Ital-ian freedom, but to procure a just and fitting peace. To the Italians we say, 'Strain not the cords too tight, because, if the quiet and progress of our own country require that there should be peace on your soil, we must help Austria. As a private individual his sympathy was with the Italians. He had said so, again and again, and he could not but rejoice at every Italian victory, though every one was bought with Hungarian blood. But the ministry could not act from feelings of private sympathy. now that any troops would be actually sent, but the ministry wanted a moral effect to be produced, that by this declaration a peace might be soon concluded, which would respond to the wishes of the Italian people, and maintain the dignity of the throne It is easy to say that the twelve thousand Hungarian should return home, but, at the same time, thirty-five thousand Illyrians would come back, and that, to

when we are not prepared to meet in arms these thirty re thousand Illyrians.'
This speech, of which the above is but a brief ab stract, suggests one or two reflections which hav some importance in relation to the present position of Kossuth before the American people. It will be observed that the leading idea of this speech is, that this and other political questions are to be settled not by sympathy or upon general principles, but ac cording to the exigencies of each particular case and that the question of interference, especially, to be decided by a consideration of the interests the interfering or intervening State; and it was therefore, advisable for Hungary, which at that tim stood towards Austria in the attitude of a quasi-inde pendent power, to aid the latter to put down the in urrection in Lombardy, because it was on the who advantageous for Hungary. But his uniform doctrine before the American people has been, that non-in-tervention is a principle of universal application, which it is our mission to make respected. In his speech at Brooklyn, to make respected. In his upon principles, and one of the principles must be, that every country has the righ n dispose of its destinies, itself, and that no foreign ower can have the right to interfere with its dome ic concerns.' In his speech before the military in New York, he says that he asks the United States to check and not permit Russian interference i

lungary.

We are not disposed to quarrel with the scope and octrines of Kossuth's speech in Hungary, in itself onsidered. The course which he advises may have should we select him as an example of unusual energy? Is he more in earnest than are bad men to secure their ends? Is he more in earnest than is the politician of a large or a small time, or the scholar whose thirst for knowledge, inflamed by ambition, induces him to undervalue health and life, or the derchant whose devotion to business secures to him teniversal confidence on 'Change, or a multitude of the bar of liberty and humanity than Lonbardy.—

The Austrian rule has always been odious to the people of Northern Italy. There has never been the least blending or fusion between the two races.—
There is no community of language, feeling or manners. The Italians hate the Austrians as oppressors, and despise them as coarse, unintellectual barbarians. It has always been a far more galling and oppressive yoke than that which Hungary has borne, for the Hungarians have had many elements of liberty and nationality, and, in many respects, were an independent people. But Northern Italy has been ruled like a subjugated province, and the teasing, fretting and grinding character of that rule is a matter of general notoriety. This down-trodden people rise up against Austria. They fight bravely and successfully against her armies. Austria is hard poshed. With twelve thousand Hungarians already in her pay, she asks Hungary for more men. Kossuth, though his sympathies are all the other way, gives his voice and hand in aid of the demand, on the ground that the interests of Hungary require that Lonbards should be added to root, but whether she is bad or not, but whether she is generally believed to be bad. He wars not with the vile. but with those whom general opinion denounces as vite. He will let he scounder alone, whom public on the with those whom general opinion denounces as vite. He will let he scounder alone, whom public opinion lets alone; but with those whom general opinion denounces as vite. He will let he scounder alone, whom public opinion lets alone; but with those whom general opinion denounces and the will join with the crowd in crying "crucify him, crucify him, c ground that the interests of Hungary require that Lombardy should be reduced again under Austraurule. And what was the excuse of the Emperor of Russia for interfering in the Hungarian struggle. Russia for interfering in the Hungarian struggle. Why it was this—that the existence of a republic on the confines of Russia was highly detrimental to the interests of Russia, and could not be tolerated. Now, what is the difference between the two cases? If Russian interference to subdue Hungary was wrong on principle, why is not Hungarian interference. If Russian interference to subdue Hungary was wrong on principle, why is not Hungarian interference to subdue Lombardy also wrong? If Hungarian interference in Lombardy be justified on the ground of policy, why may not the Emperor of Russia protect himself by the same plea? What argument is Kossuth now using, which might not have been used against him by a Milanese nobleman in the summer of 1848?—Boston Courier.

From the Essex County Freeman. THE BOSTON SCHOOL POR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Our thanks are due to Dr. S. G. Howe for the Our thanks are due to Dr. S. G. Howe for the third and final report of this School. Three years have now elapsed since this experiment began, and the report proves beyond a doubt that the results have been exceedingly gratifying to the friends and protectors of these unfortunate youth. When we contrast the care taken of them in this institution and the improvement made by them, with their for-mer condition, cut off from their kind, filthy, brutish, often consigned to the houses of correction, we must publicly thank the good Doctor, who, under Provi-dence, having been eyes to the blind, is now both mind and hope to the idiot.

mind and hope to the idiot.

He informs us in this report, that there are probably some 1400 or 1500 idiotic persons now in Massachusetts, the commissioners in 1847-8 reporting sachusetts, the commissioners in 1847-8 reporting about 1200. Before this school was commenced, it was thought that Idiots were beyond the educator's skill. However, a trial was made. Ten pupils were selected by the State in 1848, and the school formed. Some private pupils were taken, moreover, to eke out the State appropriation. Three years have elapsed, and twenty-eight pupils have received the benefit of the School. They have been improved in health, their gross animal appetites have be duced into human moderation, vicious and debasing practices broken up, filthy habits exchanged for cleanly ones, intellect has dawned from the night of darkness, and moral affections sprung up from the chaos of selfish desires.

These benefits have been effected, though the

work was a new one in this country, though there was a lack of teachers, and of a person well 'versed in physiology and the laws of hygiene, as well as the more immediate philosophy of the mind, in ordered direct and vary the kind and amount of bodily and mental exercise of the purils according to constantian. Christian and hyperfect surprise and constantian Christian and hyperfect surprise and constantian. ily and mental exercise of the pupils according to consternation, Christian and humane people actually varying circumstances—and though the majority of recommending the remanding of escaped fugitives pupils were not proper subjects, being between ten and though the majority of pupils were not proper subjects, being between ten and twenty years, instead of between five and ten, the average being twelve years. Besides, not more than half of the whole were sound in limb and in good bodily health. Four could not even sit erect.

Christian duty could be on this head, she could only Security and the second only health. These was and Christians do not know what

Under these difficulties, something has been done.
Out of the glottonous, considered, lazy, sluggish,
debased Idiols, we have this report:

'Of the whole number of pupils of whom account is to be made, four, the youngest of whom was about six years of age, could not sit erect, and had no use of their limbs when they entered the school; they could not even put victuals to their mouths. Two could not even put victuals to their mouths. could not even put victuals to their mouths. Two
of them only proved to be proper subjects, and remained. They have both greatly improved: they
can sit up at a desk or table, and one can use his
legs and toddle about by holding on the wall.

Seven had very imperfect use of their limbs.
They could walk about a room feebly, but could not
had the provides. Of these saves for each research.

help themselves. Of these seven, four only remain-ed; and of these four, three have greatly improved; Seventeen were filthy in their habits. Of these, thirteen have greatly improved. Most of them are now habitually clean, and always desirous of being

so. The other four bave as yet made little improve-

Of the whole twenty-eight, twenty-one could not feed themselves. Of these twenty-one, eleven only were retained more than a year, but all of these save one have greatly improved in this respect.

With regard to intellectual condition, eighteen

ere dumb, or used only a few detached words interjectional sense, -as Mamma! Of these, only ten words with meaning; two begin to do so; and four Four used single words. Three only of these

remained, and, of the three, two now put their words into sentences. Four have remained, and have greatimproved in the use of speech. Of the whole number, only four knew their letters Of the remaining twenty-four, only twelve remained over a year. Of these twelve, eight now know their letters, and can make out single sentences, and some

We see that Dr. Seguin, from Paris, a well-know nstructor of idiotic children, and the author of a able and scientific work on the subject of Idiocy. &c., has agreed to take charge of this School long enough to organize the classes and introduce his method of training. For about two months he has been at work, and his class of thirty pupils give abundant proof of his ability. An Asylum for idiots and feeble-minded youth has also been established in New York,—Massachusetts getting somewhat of achusetts getting somewhat o the start in the race of benevole

The institution in our State is open to the children of indigent parents, gratis. The best age for admission is between six and twelve years. Persons applying should address the Governor under certain forms of application and be easily procured from the Representatives of the several cities or towns of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT AND LOLA

The visit of Lola Montez to one or two of the pub-The visit of Lola Montez to one or two of the public schools in Boston, has produced considerable discussion in the newspapers, and seems to have been the cause of some excitement amongst the venerable members of the School Committee. Why it should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional decrease a light Length Light. sional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's claims to the public adulation were, according to correct logic, as small as hers. If it was because of certain rumors concerning her character, the plea is inadmissable, because rumors are more likely to be false than true, in all cases where vulgar gentility circulates them against a woman.

We have nothing to say concerning the vagne as-persions of the character of Lola Montez, further than that she solemnly denies them; and her nega-tive, to our mind, outweighs all the crude, unshaped

famars that ever were set affect by cowardly jesuitism, in order to destroy its bravest foes.

But who is it that most vehemently and violently denounces her? Who is it that is most scandalized by her visit to the Boston schools? It is the Boston But who is it that most veheniently and violently denounces her? Who is it that is most scandalized by her visit to the Boston schools? It is the Boston Transcript, edited by the poet-laureate of pink-pinafores and puppy dogs. And now let us mark the grounds upon which this moral philosopher, of the Domby school, defends his attacks upon this woman. He says he does not attack her because she is really bad. Oh no! he doubtless knows plenty of this sort of prople, whose faculty of concealing their villanies, and retaining the confidence of the public, entitles them to his respect. The question with him is not under the confidence of the public, entitles them to his respect. The question with him is not under the confidence of the public, entitles them to his respect. The question with him is not under the confidence of the public, entitles them to his respect. The question with him is not under the confidence of the public, entitles them. Skill and industry are sure of ultimate triumph.—N. Y. Tribuse.

the Hungarian Washington, and the medium through which that voluminous egotist 'Sigma' informs the people, that government belongs to 'grave and eminent personages,' and not to working men.

Ought not our fair-minded and Christian-spirited people to pause before they join this Austro-Jesuitical sheet, in condemnation of a woman who defies Epes Sargent, or any living man, to prove one improper act in her life? Does not justice demand this? We think it does. Even if she were worse than report alleges, ought we not to remember the words of the Scottish poet?—

Oh, gently scan thy brother man, still gentler, sister

woman.

The promulgation of such diabolical morality as that of the Boston Transcript, in defence of social proscription, is far more injurious to the purity of the public mind than a million of visits to the public schools by such as Lola Montez. Right, justice, truth, and honorable feeling, are all made subject to general opinion. The moral law is nothing in the eyes of this paper, compared with general opinion.— The chaste Penelope was not claste, according to the doctrines of this amiable moralist, for it was generally believed at Ithica, that 'she was no better than she should have been,' notwithstanding all the than she should have been, notwithstanding all the tears she shed for Ulysses.

But, notwithstanding the Transcript's pretended submission to general opinion, that statement also must be received with exceptions. It submits only

to the general opinion of the vulgar rich. The train-oil and cod-fish aristocracy of Boston is the train-oil and cod-lish anatocracy of Boston is the Transcript's world in general, including St. Peters-burg. Vienna, and the Tailleries. If the twelve apostles, in their humble Galilean garments, and the whole Christian world at their backs, were to come to him and bear witness in favor of Shadrach's manhood, or that of Sims, he would denounce them as foreign emissaries or disorganizing abolitionists, and appeal to the Sanhedrim at State street for canonica authority to sustain him. The emperor of Austria and Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, are admired by him, because they are fashionable gentlemen, ac by him, because they are instituted gentility, although they have both committed diabolical murders, and publicly whipped women. In our opinion, Lola Montez has been highly complimented by the abuse of the Transcript. If she is really bad, she is the first bad person the Transcript ever attacked, and its daily occupation is defensation. daily occupation is defamation.

ORIGIN OF 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'-The exciting cause of Mrs. Stowe's remarkable description of Life among the Lowly, is calmly and quietly explained in the following paragraph: 'For many years of her life, the author avoided all

good bodily health. Four could not even sit erect. Seventeen were dumb, many of them absolutely so. Four of the School were discharged as being so disordered in intellect that they could not be kept. The School, moreover, should have been in the country, or provided with sufficient land for agricultural pursuits. The apartments were in the city, with straitened room.

Under these difficulties, something has been done. lies on the other side?"

HORRORS OF THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE. A correspondent of the Chillicothe Metropolis reports the steamer Hermann, lying at Guyandotte, Va-frozen in, with eighty slaves aboard, chained two and two, with a long chain between, similar to the manner in which horses are fastened for droving.— He says that on one cold night, several of them had their ears and toes frozen. The mate of the boat Mr. Newton, threatened to raise a company to liber ate them, unless they were placed in more comforts ate them, unless they were placed in more comforta-ble quarters. The long chain was loosed, which al-lowed them to gather around the stove. Their groans from the intense cold are said to have been pitiful. These slaves were bought up at Charles-ton, for the Southern market, and it is stated, that several hundred of their relatives and friends bad them a last farewell at the shore as the boat left.

Twenty-two could not dress themselves. Of the twelve who remained over a year, eight now dress themselves without assistance.

A NOBLE ACT—The late Mrs. Ware, of Frankfort, Ky., by her will emancipated all her slaves—thrity in number—and not content with giving up that which in Southern markets would command from \$15.000 to \$50,000, purchased for them thirteen hundred acres of good land in this State, and lying on the Miami canal. Twenty-seven of these disenthralled human beings arrived in this city yesterday, from Frankfort, in charge of the executor their late mistress. They are pu chasing wagons agricultural implements and stores for their ome, for which they will leave to-day.

These liberated blacks will now have all the ad

vantage of education, of religious culture and self-development, and their children's children, educaled and ennobled, will dearly cherish the memory of the magnanimous Kentucky slaveholder.—Cincinna-

BIBLES AND CANNON BALLS!!

Extract of a letter, dated U. S. SLOOP OF WAR PORTSMOUTH, RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3d, 1852.

We were thirty-nine days on our passage, from he Boston Navy Yard; which was a very quick one or the light winds we experienced, heating the frigate St. Lawrence, which sailed from New York four days St. Lawrence, which sailed from New York four days before us, about ten days. This ship is one of the prettiest specimens of Naval Architecture now extant, and sails like a witch. She carries a beautiful battery of guns, twenty-two in all; eighteen of which are thirty-twos, and four sixty-eight pounders. On our passage we beat to General Quarters, and had a grand "Feu de Joie;" firing about three rounds of shells. The divisions we kell always the sails. passage we beat to General Quarter for the divisions wo ke i alm rably well, and the sight was beautiful of the shells exploding in the air, prewas beautiful of the sale and the senting a small cloud of smoke. I was highly complimented for the manner in which my division car pimented for the manner in which my division car-ried itself. It is the most important one, and has all the Heavy Guns, the sixty-eight pounders—shell. Upon leaving Boston, I had laid in a large supply of Bibles and other good religious books; and upon

of Ribles and other good religious books; and upon serving them out, to my utter surprise, they were most eagerly sought for by the officers of the ship, as well as the seamen. To the captain, Thomas L. Dornen, I presented a large quarto Bible, for his cabin, for which he thanked me kindly. Upon "New Year's Day" distributed about one hundred and firly little tracts, entitled "One Honest Effort," sent on board by a lady of Boston, with a request that they should be given out at that time. A Temperance Society has been formed, which numbers about forty. I have, by the permission of the captain, formed a Bihave, by the permission of the captain, formed a Bi-ble class from among the crew, which I teach upon the Sabbath."

Colored Artists .- Among the Deguerreotypists o Hartford, Conn. is Augustus Washington, a colored man, who takes good likenesses, and enjoys a very liberal patronage from the white citizens. This fact shows that the prejudice of color is not so strong as is generally supposed. Miss Greenfield, as black as snows that the prejudice of color is lab.

generally supposed. Miss Greenfield, as black as midnight, has been singing through the free States, and has been rapturously applauded by crowded sudiences—of whites. And if a new Raphael or Murillo or Canova should be developed among the Afree Americans of our day, who doubts that his genius would be generally recognized and heartily honored?



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November 14

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership her tofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ole I Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual conset, it senior partner. Thomas Smith, having retired her the firm, and sold all his interest to his ce partners who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH, THOMAS SMITH,

The business of the old firm will be contant the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverbill street, by Mort Ober, where will be found a large assertment of he tania. Ware and Glass Ware, and the customest the old firm and others are invited to call and ran ine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852.

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